The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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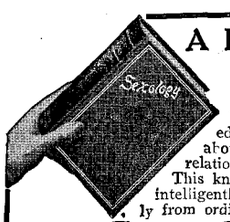

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XLI., No. 4 NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1057

TOPICS OF THE DAY

LITTLE JOURNEYS TO OYSTER BAY

IT IS NOW a little over four weeks since Colonel Roosevelt returned from his conquest of Europe to dedicate himself to two months of political silence, and already Sagamore Hill has become a sort of Mecca to which politicians of all stripes make eager pilgrimage. These visitors, as one paragrapher remarks, are not like those entertained by Brutus, inasmuch as they do not arrive so early in the morning, nor do they wear their hats "plucked about their ears, and half their faces buried in their cloaks." But while the Colonel's visitors make no secrets of their comings and goings, they do seem to unite in a certain baffling reticence as to what takes place at the interviews, and public interest and newspaper surmise therefore grow apace. Moreover, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) remarks, "there never was a man in public life so liable as Colonel Roosevelt to be misreported," so that when this reticence does break down, the resultant information is likely to be speedily discounted by a denial from headquarters. At such times we are once more reminded that when the ex-President has anything to say to the public upon politics he will say it over his own signature. In the mean time, however, the following dispatch of July 13 from Oyster Bay to the New York *Journal of Commerce* vouchsafes us a glimpse of Mr. Roosevelt's general attitude toward the political situation:

"Theodore Roosevelt said with emphasis to-day that he has taken no stand as yet in favor of either the insurgents or the regulars in the Republican party; and he desires to correct any impression that he is showing favoritism. Of the situation within the party in New York State he said he saw only harmony ahead.

"'I want to make it clear,' he said to interviewers, 'that I am seeing both sides. I wish you would make that emphatic. My main interest is in the State, but on national issues. I want to see both regulars and insurgents, party men and independents. I want to see Democrats as well as Republicans.'

"'But you don't want to see Democrats win?' was asked.

"'Not if the Republicans do the right thing,' replied the Colonel. . . . . .

"'You know the insurgents had cold feet when I came back from abroad,' he continued, 'because the first four men with whom I conferred were Senator Lodge, Secretary Meyer, Secretary Wilson, and Nick Longworth.

"'I had similar experiences when I was in the White House. When J. Pierpont Morgan came to see me, they said I had sold out to Wall Street, and when Samuel Gompers came they said I was going to hoist the red flag. But I didn't do either.'"

A glance at a few names taken haphazard from the list of his recent visitors suggests that his desire to hear both sides is not being denied. Thus we learn that his door has opened no less freely to his old friend Senator Lodge and other exemplars of Republican regularity than it has to such militant insurgents as Senators Beveridge, Bristow, and La Follette, and Congressmen Madison, Murdock, and C. N. Fowler. Pinchot and Garfield have tarried in the sacred precincts and have departed with hearts seemingly no heavier than those they brought, their insurgency, according to the observant correspondents, no jot abated. Governor Hughes has come and gone, with Timothy Woodruff, chief villain of his political drama, close upon his heels, and Speaker Wadsworth, another of the Governor's political foes, as a forerunner.

So the procession continues, and the newspapers wonder. Nor are they the only ones. Dispatches from Beverly report close friends of the President as entirely in the dark about what "Roosevelt will do." Senator Carter, of Montana, after a visit to Oyster Bay, predicts, much to the surprize of his hearers, that the Colonel's influence on the political situation is destined to be a "soothing" one. "He is still in the wings," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), "and while he shows a disposition to edge toward the spot-light, he no sooner becomes visible to the audience than he timorously withdraws." Speaker Wadsworth, who led the successful onslaught against Hughes and Roosevelt over the direct primaries issue, declares that the ex-President is "for harmony," and Mr. Wadsworth generously rejoices that he is "taking such an active interest in politics." And even Chairman Woodruff, while practically admitting that the Colonel desires his resignation, professes the hopeful belief, nevertheless, that Mr. Roosevelt's influence "will be bent toward the success of the Republican party." What is alleged to be Mr. Woodruff's view of the situation is reflected in the following paragraphs from the news columns of the New York *Press* (Rep.):

"It was admitted that Woodruff had been informed in Oyster Bay that the good of the party called for a change of chairman. A new man was required, in Roosevelt's opinion, and Woodruff agreed with him, to assure the hearty cooperation of the independents in the campaign. All that Woodruff stipulated for was that his successor should not be a man whose selection would be construed as a reflection on the preceding administration of the office.

"Woodruff, it was said, had reminded Roosevelt that, tho the independents must be conciliated, it would not do to offend or estrange the loyal organization Republicans, who furnished the bulk of the party vote in elections. Woodruff, in his talk with the former President, was understood to have asserted modestly that he, the State Chairman, was recognized as an exponent of the organization view, and that any affront to him would be

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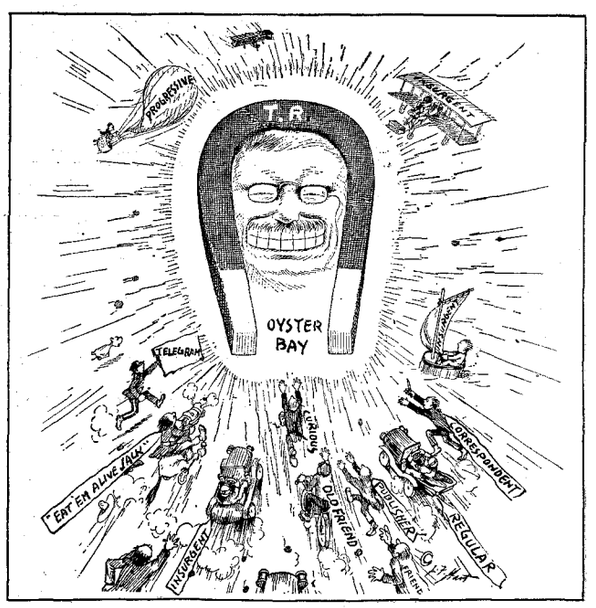
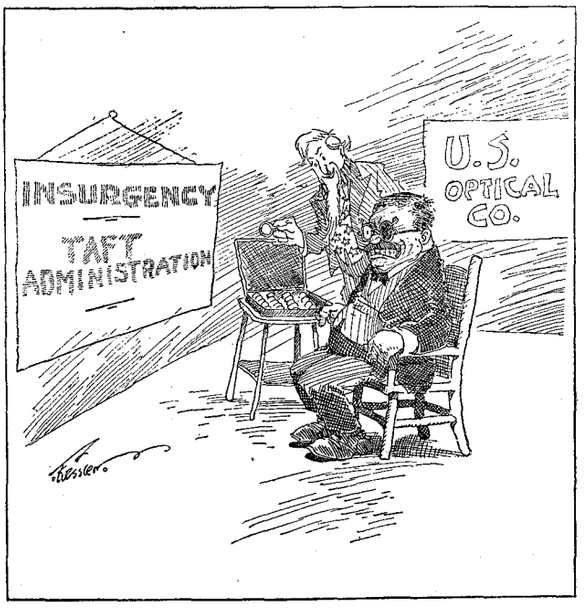
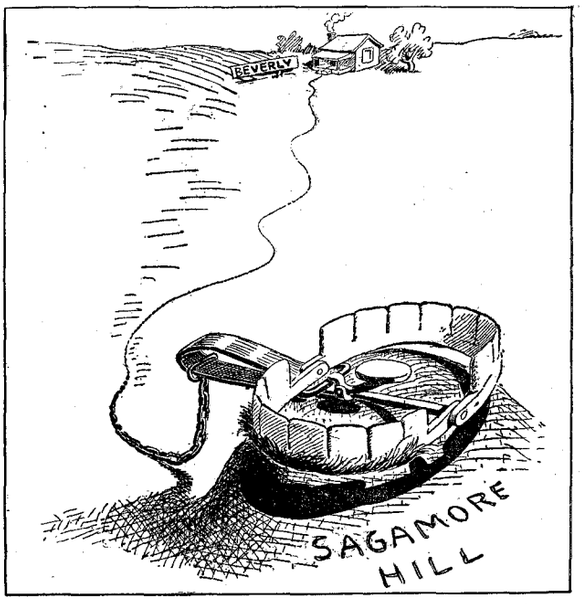


THE MAGNET.
—Hart in the Philadelphia *Press*.

AN OBSTINATE BRUTE!
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



TESTING HIS EYES.
Which does he see best?
—Kessler in the St. Louis *Star*.



FOR INSURGENTS.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

SCENES AT OYSTER BAY, DRAWN FROM TELEGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

resented by the organization. The conclusion reached by the State Chairman's friends seemed to be that tho Woodruff would have to step down, and tho bosses like Barnes and Aldridge would find their power in the organization curtailed, affairs would not go as badly for them as they had been led to fear. The need of a harmonious campaign would operate to save the bosses from too great humiliation."

"If there is a wide rent in the Republican ranks, Roosevelt is going to try to patch it up," declares an Oyster Bay correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.). The same correspondent reports the following conversation between the Colonel and the newspaper men on the subject of a successor for Governor Hughes:

"'What part are you going to have in the selection of a candidate?'

"'I do not know whether I shall have any hand in selecting a Governor. My position in regard to the Governorship this fall,' he said, 'is that we must find the man best fitted for the office and most acceptable to the rank and file of the Republican party and to the independent voters.' Then the Colonel added emphatically: 'And I intend to do everything in my power to see that such a man is elected.'"

While many papers are discussing Mr. Roosevelt as a harmonizer, others are proclaiming that he has "hurled the gage of battle at the bosses," and that it has been promptly taken up. And *The Press* thinks:

"It will be a hard battle for the enlightened partizans who will line up behind Theodore Roosevelt. The cards are stacked against them. The bosses have the advantage. But on the side of political decency we now have a captain whose prestige has long made him invincible in contests whose prizes are awarded by the people. It is unthinkable that the people will not flock to the banner thus raised in a cause so intensely theirs, in such numbers and with such fervor as to put the bosses to rout and restore the New York Republican party to its own."

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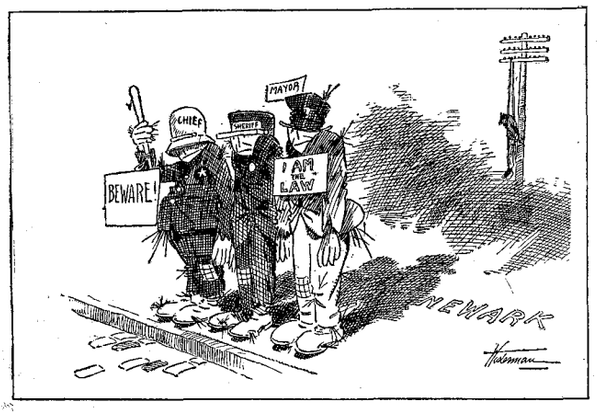
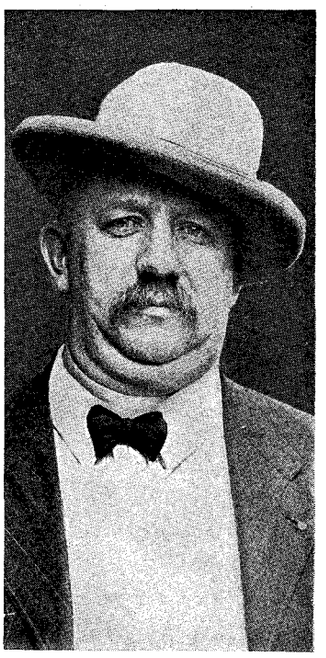
Photograph by Baker Art Gallery, Columbus, O.

THE MAYOR.

Herbert Atherton, when asked by a correspondent after the lynching whether the government of the city would continue in the hands of thugs, is said to have replied: "Well, I do not look for another lynching here if the outside detectives do not return."



THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.
—Westerman in the Ohio *State Journal*.



THE SHERIFF.

William Linke resigned after the Newark lynching, and excused the fact that he made no real move to prevent the crime by pleading "inexperience in mob procedure."

Departing from Oyster Bay, the insurgent New Jersey Congressman, C. N. Fowler, had this to say of his host:

"I am more than pleased with my visit. We insurgents stand for the things that Theodore Roosevelt stands for and we believe that he is with us. To my thinking no men now before the public offer a greater contrast than Colonel Roosevelt on the one hand and Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich on the other."

Mr. Roosevelt's first duty, as he sees it, in national as well as in State politics, writes the New York *Evening Post's* Oyster Bay representative, is to use his best efforts to bring the factions together. Nevertheless some observers are apparently able to see only the elements of discord where others protest that harmony reigns. These remind us that Beverly, not Oyster Bay, is the nation's "summer capital," and talk of a "dual Presidency." Thus in a Beverly dispatch to the New York *Journal* (Ind.) we read:

"A real crisis in the affairs of the Republican party is rapidly approaching. Whether leadership is to be divided with Colonel Roosevelt, or President Taft is to assume and insist upon undisputed leadership, is a problem that has begun to press itself upon the President and which he must, sooner or later, decide.

"Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, sent for by the President to come here and discuss the general political situation with him, put some bald facts before Mr. Taft to-day and, departing, left the titular head of the party in a very thoughtful mood. . . . . .

"The fall campaign is approaching, governorships in a score of States, the seats of a dozen or more Senators, the control of the National House are all at stake, and politicians, great and small, are getting cross-eyed watching Oyster Bay and Beverly at the same time. Whom to look to for leadership is the problem.

"And while Colonel Roosevelt is doing a fine bit of political circus-riding, with one foot on the insurgent horse from Indiana and the other on the reactionary horse from Massachusetts, Taft is sitting silent at Beverly, doing nothing. . . . . .

"What decision the President will come to is a matter for the near future to reveal. At present he has no disposition to move at all. It is felt by some of his closest advisers that the best politics he can play is to remain absolutely inactive and await results. In the end, it is held, Colonel Roosevelt will either fall between the two horses that he is attempting to ride or will see the advisability of joining forces with President Taft."

An Oyster Bay dispatch to the New York *World* (Dem.), of the same date (July 13), sounds almost like a reply. Says this correspondent:

"The reason that the Colonel has not placed himself on record as being thoroughly in accord with President Taft and completely satisfied with the latter's course during the last sixteen months is twofold: he does not think such a declaration necessary and has no desire to interfere with Administration matters. If he should come out with such a declaration he is convinced that it would be censured as inimical to those men who do not agree with the Administration.

"There is no desire on his part to 'butt in' or to dictate to any person or faction."

The "dual-Presidency" jibe is thus answered by *The Press:*

"Republican candidates and managers are going to Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay not at all to enlist him in the conduct of the Administration or of any other part of the Government. At this moment they are not thinking about the present Government, administrative, judicial, or legislative. They are going to him to get his help in carrying districts and States for his and their party next fall. . . . . .

"When Mr. Roosevelt shows the first sign of attempting to set up a capital, instead of a campaign headquarters, at Oyster Bay, it will be time enough to grow excited and indignant over such astounding usurpation. But that time will never come."

THE OHIO LYNCHING

WHATEVER of cheerful significance there may be in the recent disgraceful lynching in Ohio is found by the press in the fact that the State has laws that meet the situation and an energetic Governor who is, as one editor remarks, "meeting the crisis like a man." He is warmly commended for his prompt personal investigation at Newark, his removal of the Mayor, and his prosecution of the Sheriff. The only newspaper criticism of the Governor which we have discovered is voiced by the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.), which suspects that his "weakness and political timidity had much to do with the conditions which led to the Newark tragedy," and the Dayton *Journal* (Rep.), which asserts that by his "tardy step" of ousting the Mayor of Newark he has "locked the stable-door after the horse was stolen."

The conditions which led to the lynching of July 8 are thus set forth in an editorial in the Cleveland *Leader:*

"Newark, plainly, had cut loose from the law. In the last local-option election Licking County as a whole decided against the saloons. But Newark, the county seat, went 'wet' by 1,556 votes. The saloon-keepers, and enough of the heavy anti-prohibition majority to give their determination effect, decided among themselves not to abide by the result of the election. They made up their minds to set the law at defiance. The natural results came quickly. The saloons put up but a thin pretense of selling only non-intoxicating drinks. The Mayor and

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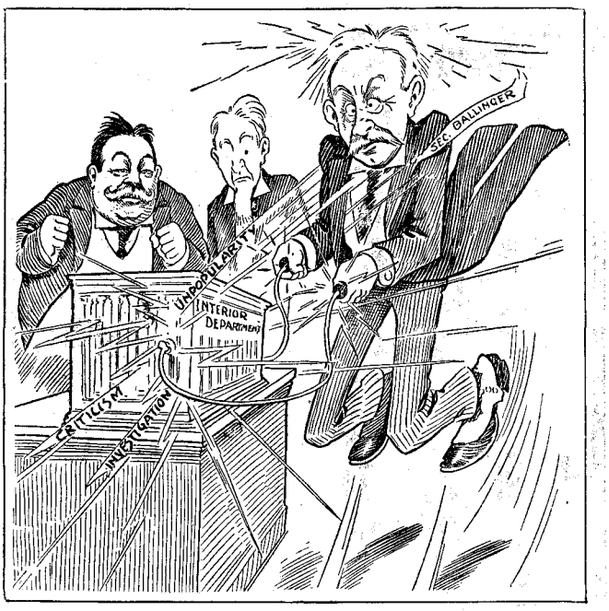
MISERY LOVES COMPANY.
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.



CAN'T LET GO.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

EMBARRASSING SITUATIONS.

the Chief of Police refused to interfere. The protesting leader of the 'dries' was waylaid and beaten into insensibility. An effort to defeat the reelection of the Superintendent of Schools because he was an antisaloon man nearly succeeded. Intoxication of boys became common. The 'tenderloin' flourished as never before. Two Chicago brokers who were threatened were advised by the Mayor, when they appealed to him for protection, to buy revolvers. Members of the Chamber of Commerce and a minister of the gospel to whom they went for counsel, gave them the same advice. Apparently police protection was not to be thought of. A newspaper reporter to whom they told the story admitted that he did not dare write it for fear bodily harm would come to him. Decent people were compelled to carry weapons for self-protection."

Press accounts of what happened in Newark on the eventful Friday are somewhat contradictory. A number of private detectives, hired, according to State Superintendent W. B. Wheeler, not by the Antisaloon League, but by the Licking County Law Enforcement League, were raiding several "near-beer" resorts in Newark. A hostile crowd gathered and put them to flight. One, Carl Etherington, a twenty-two-year-old Kentuckian, was attacked near William Howard's place, "The Last Chance," in the outskirts of the city. In the scuffle that seems to have ensued, Etherington drew a revolver and shot Howard. He was promptly lodged in the county jail. Howard had been Chief of Police and was a man of a good deal of popularity. When the news of his death was reported that evening a mob forced the jail doors, pulled out young Etherington, gave him a drubbing, and then hanged him to a convenient telegraph-pole. Most of the Newark citizens and the State officials who have been interviewed by the press believe that the Sheriff is in a large measure responsible for the lynching. Says Adjutant-General Weybrecht:

"The lynching could easily have been prevented. The established fact that the mob worked at the jail for two hours tells the story of negligence. If troops had been called for when they should have been, the State of Ohio would not now be disgraced."

The second day after the lynching, Governor Harmon went to Newark and interviewed the Sheriff and the Mayor. The Sheriff's own version of the story he told the Governor is given by the Cleveland *Leader*:

"The Governor questioned me as to why I did not stop the mob, by firing, if necessary.

"I told him that I was inexperienced in mob procedure, and did not realize the seriousness of the situation until after the door had been battered down. I then looked out and saw facing me 500 guns.

"In addition there were dozens of women and children in the jail courtyard. Had I ordered the boys to fire into the yard the slaughter would have been frightful, and my family, as well as myself and deputies, would have been murdered. He asked me why I did not spirit the boy away in the afternoon. I told him I did not realize the danger then. He asked many other questions, but I answered them all."

In a signed statement appearing in the New York *World*, Mayor Atherton declares that he did all in his power to preserve order:

"I got on top of a stone post in front of the people who were noisy and appealed to them to do nothing that would bring disgrace on them, or trouble for others, and they did not resent my remarks, nor did I hear any threat of lynching, and from there I went directly to my home and to bed. . . . . .

"Some unprincipled scoundrel has asserted to one of our newspapers that I was present when this unfortunate man was hanged. I have no other reply, only that he deliberately lies."

Why should Ohio have "railed against Reno," asks the Dayton *Journal*, when lawlessness was going on unchecked in Newark for months, a lawlessness that finally led to lynching? Other Ohio papers call for the punishment of every man implicated in this mob murder. "The mere removal of the law-defying officials of the disgraced city will not suffice," declares the Toledo *Blade*, "they must be punished to the limit of the law and with them must suffer the murderous ruffians who led the mob." In Cleveland, *The Leader* (Rep.) and *The Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) unite in praising Governor Harmon. Says *The Leader*:

"Not only has he done the things the law contemplated he should do, but, as *The Leader* maintained he should, he has gone farther and used the weight of his office to accomplish, for the restoration of the State's fair name, what the statutes fail clearly to provide for. The condition of affairs in Newark has approached closer to anarchy than would have been believed possible a week ago, and the Governor is dealing with it promptly and with a disregard of red tape and precedent highly gratifying to the great majority of Ohio's decent citizens."

And it is not in Ohio alone that Governor Harmon's "straight-from-the-shoulder action," as the New York *Evening Sun* calls it, finds warm commendation. "He is moving with a promptness and intelligence worthy his high place," says the Washing-

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ton *Star*; he will be applauded by good citizens throughout the land, believes the Pittsburg *Post*. Similar statements are made by the New York *World*, the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and the New York *Tribune*. Other papers, including *The Press* (Rep.) and *The Times* (Ind. Dem.) in New York, see in the Governor's action in the crisis a strong demonstration of his fitness for "larger responsibilities." As it appears to the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.), the impression that he is a "man with qualities which would be of value in the White House has gained ground by his manner of dealing with the situation in Newark."

Apropos of this wanton lynching in a Northern city it occurs to several Southern editors to suggest that the "finger of scorn," so often pointed southward, could be directed quite frequently toward Ohio and Illinois. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* is also reminded of a "famous Guildhall speech" which laid down this rule for the English people:

"It is your first duty to keep order. Where the people treat assassination as the corner-stone of self-government they forfeit all right to be treated as worthy of self-government."

WHY ADMIRAL CAPPS RESIGNS

ACCORDING to Washington dispatches the resignation of Chief Constructor W. L. Capps, following within a few weeks the removal of Paymaster-General Eustace B. Rogers, means that it will now be possible to appraise Secretary Meyer's reorganization of the Navy Department, and to judge it by its general results. It means further, says a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, that "the ideas of the seagoing officers henceforth will prevail in matters of construction." "The critics of Secretary Meyer," the same pen informs us, "will say that in order to carry out his own ideas he has rid the service of two of its ablest men, while his friends will say that his reorganization scheme, which exalts the line officers over the bureau chiefs, is at once courageous and scientific and will result in a unified Navy." It will be remembered that after a good deal of hesitation Congress consented to give Secretary Meyer's organization plan a year's trial. Paymaster-General Rogers and Chief Constructor Capps, described by the New York *Sun* as the most important and influential staff chieftains in the service, were frankly hostile to the reorganization, which they criticized vigorously last winter before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. This reorganization, says *The Sun*, means "a complete restoration of the Navy to purely military auspices and a final subordination of all other considerations to that end." His only hope of achieving entire success, adds the same paper, "lay in the establishment of a perfectly homogeneous and harmonious machinery, and this consummation is now within his reach." Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"Just how valuable the reforms are to be remains to be seen. The staff is no longer to control the department. The Secretary is to be the administrative head of the Navy, much as the Secretary of War is of the Army. In cutting away a lot of red tape it is promised that there will be a vast increase in efficiency and a decrease in expenses—consummations devoutly to be wished. Line officers are to have some initiative and to be more than mere mariners.

"The plan looks good. It has a very wide indorsement. Secretary Meyer is going to have a busy summer and, we trust, a profitable one."

The factors and incidents which led to the retirement of the Paymaster-General and the Chief Instructor are thus briefly sketched in the New York *Evening Post*:

"The naval service and the committees of Congress dealing therewith have been sharply divided between the construction corps and the line officers. The friends of the former have criticized as freakish the ideas suggested by line officers for battle-ships, gunboats, and other craft. The fighting men, on the other hand, have argued that while the construction corps has turned out ships admirable in many details, many of these ships have been essentially defective at certain points where they should be strongest to give them the highest fighting capacity. These clashes of opinion have divided the Navy into two hostile camps.

"Upon taking office as Secretary, George Von L. Meyer decided that he could render no greater service to the Navy than so to reorganize it that one line of policy should permeate its every branch. He found in Chief Constructor Capps a man whose abilities were recognized in his profession and throughout the naval service, yet of spirit so independent and proud that he insisted on dominating all with whom he came in contact. In other words, while the officers of the line were teeming with ideas for the improvement of the warships, these gained no recognition unless they happened to meet with the personal approval of the Chief Constructor.

REAR-ADMIRAL CAPPS,

Who has resigned as Chief Constructor of the Navy because of his hostility toward Secretary Meyer's plan of naval reorganization.

"In Paymaster-General Eustace B. Rogers, former Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Secretary Meyer found a clever man, but not a great one. Rogers had his own ideas as to how the naval-supply fund should be administered. These did not agree with the ideas of Mr. Meyer, nor did the Secretary relish the criticisms of his general navy-yard reorganization plan, which the House Committee on Naval Affairs insisted on dragging forth from Rogers for the edification of the country. After a long and unpleasant series of disagreements, which Secretary Meyer bore with a good deal of patience, Rogers was removed from his position. A clause in the Naval Bill of 1911 made it possible for him to be retired without loss of rank or pay.

"Exactly the same experience was had and the same course was followed with Chief Constructor Capps, who now relinquishes active work, except that of traveling inspector, but may retire on October 1 with the full rank and pay of a Rear-Admiral."

Says the Washington *Times*:

"Thus, within a few weeks, Secretary Meyer has gotten rid of the two men who have been the backbone of that part of the Navy organization known as the staff. Under the régime of Secretary Meyer the line has achieved what it has long been seeking and has made itself the dominant factor in naval affairs.

"The forcing out of Rear-Admiral Capps marks probably the most important change the Navy Department has undergone in years. A man of capacity for naval construction amounting to little less than genius, Capps has been intolerant of the opinions of others, and has not been amenable to suggestions, especially from those outside of his own corps. When the bitter criticisms of our ship construction were heard about the time the battleship fleet sailed around the world, Chief Constructor Capps insisted these criticisms were not well founded, and succeeded in holding a large element in Congress to his way of thinking.

"With Capps out, there will be a new order of things in warship construction. It is not likely there will be many radical changes, but at the same time, the ideas of the seagoing officers will predominate. The Bureau of Construction will no longer be the power it has been. The obstacles to the Meyer reorganization plan are removed, and there is nobody left to block it. If the plan has the merit claimed for it, its success should now be demonstrated."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the Navy Department can not fail to benefit from the continuation in office of Secretary Meyer, "the realization of whose plans must, even at the

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A VICTIM OF THE REIMS MEET.
Aviator Charles Wachter was killed on July 3 by the fall of his Antoinette monoplane.

worst, be far better than the realization of no plan at all—the experience of the department under the constant changes of the Roosevelt régime." At the same time the Providence *Journal* protests that—

"Whatever the future may hold forth, it is apparent from the record of the recent past that, had not the Naval Constructors managed to maintain an influence so considerable as to excite the jealousy of some officers of the line—and more considerable than will be wielded under the Meyer plan—there would have been more instances than are actually on view of freak ships; in a word, the fleet would not to-day, 'ship for ship,' deserve the praise that naval experts the world over accord it."

TRIUMPHS AND TRAGEDIES IN THE AIR

JUST AT PRESENT, remarks one editorial observer, "the flying-machine records are devoted to deaths and casualties," which simply goes to show, remarks another, that "the conquest of the air is to be no bloodless victory." Nor does it seem that there is much margin of choice between the dirigible and the aeroplane on the score of safety. The death at Bournemouth of Charles S. Rolls, the best known of the English aviators, had no sooner called attention to the perils which surround the man-bird, than the German enthusiasm for voyaging aloft under gigantic gas-bags was suddenly dampened by the death of Erbsloeh, Count Zeppelin's closest rival, in the wreck of his airship, the *Erbsloeh*. These fatalities lead the newspapers to urge caution on the part of the daring flyers, greater care in the construction of their frail machines, while in the case of the aeroplane, the Boston *Advertiser* points out that its greatest weakness is the lack of safety devices in case of accident.

It seems to be generally admitted that as aviation has killed a number of the daring adventurers, it will undoubtedly kill a good many more, as the New York *Journal* calmly states the proposition. And Clifford B. Harmon, who has been making many flights on Long Island of late, is quoted as saying that altho aviation is fine sport while it lasts, it is sure death "if you stick to it long enough." A number of papers, however, while deploring this toll of human sacrifice, remind their readers that this new art of flying demands no more than do all sciences in their infancy. Thus the Washington *Post* believes that,

"in comparison with the accidents that have attended the introduction of other great inventions, there have been few deaths as a result of man's effort to conquer the air.

"Steam locomotion was perfected only after scores of deaths, and even in this day the railroads are not wholly free from danger. The trolley-cars and automobiles still demand their human victims. While the deaths resulting from the introduction of aerial navigation may be more sensational, they are fewer than in any other great revolutionary innovation in transportation."

According to the New York *Press*, Captain Rolls is the fourteenth victim of aviation, the full list being as follows:

September 17, 1908—Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U. S. A., killed in a fall with Orville Wright at Fort Myer.
May 6, 1909—Lieutenant Caldera, of the Italian Army, fell with Wright machine in Rome and was killed.
September 7—E. Lefebvre, killed in Wright machine in Jusivy-sur-Orge, France.
September 17—Enea Rossi, Italian, killed in Rome in machine of his own invention.
September 22—Capt. Louis F. Ferber, killed at Boulogne, France.
December 8—Antonio Fernandez, Spanish, killed at Nice, falling 1,000 feet after motor exploded.
January 4, 1910—Léon Delagrange, killed in Bordeaux, France.
April 10—Hubert Leblon, French, killed by falling on rocks in San Sebastian, Spain, with Blériot machine.
May 13—Chauvette Michelin, killed at Lyons, France.
June 2—M. Zogily, killed at Budapest.
June 17—Eugene Speyer, killed at San Francisco.
June 18—Herr Robl, killed at Stettin, Germany.
July 3—Charles Wachter, killed at Reims, France, in Antoinette monoplane.
July 12—Charles S. Rolls, killed at Bournemouth, England, by fall of Wright biplane.

The New York *Times* prints a list of thirty-five men killed in balloon accidents in the last four years, ending with Oscar Erbsloeh and his four companions who met their death on July 13.

While this lengthening list of tragedies attests the imperfections of the flying-machine, as the Baltimore *American* notes, there is plenty of cause for rejoicing in some of its recent achievements. At Reims, in France, a series of records for various distances were broken by monoplanes of the Blériot and Antoinette types, the most remarkable achievements being a continuous flight of 245 miles, the carrying of a passenger 84 miles, and the attainment by Léon Morane of a speed of over 68 miles an hour.

THE ONLY WOMAN AVIATOR.
The Baroness de la Roche fell with her aeroplane at Reims, receiving injuries which may prove fatal.

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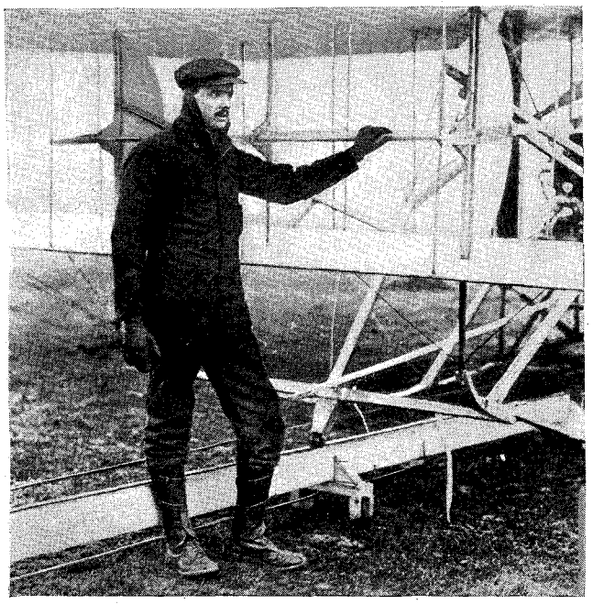

ENGLAND'S BEST KNOWN AVIATOR.

Charles S. Rolls was killed by an aeroplane accident in Bournemouth last week. He was the first to fly across the Channel and back.

In this country the summer sojourners at Atlantic City have seen Walter Brookins in a Wright machine and Glenn H. Curtiss performing the most venturesome aerial feats. Curtiss flew over a 50-mile course laid out entirely over the ocean; he also succeeded in climbing to a height of 1,550 feet in the record time of 5 minutes and 51 seconds. Still more marvelous was the achievement of Brookins, who broke all his earlier records for altitude by ascending to a height of 6,175 feet. In a dispatch to the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, the young aviator tells how the "unforeseen element of chance" almost brought him to the point of failure when "6,000 feet up in the sky":

"At this perilous altitude, my teeth chattering and my knees knocking together in the icy stillness, I noticed suddenly that my motor was skipping. I discovered the fact that there was scarcely a half-pint of fuel left. The front planes of the aeroplane were still pointed heavenward. I needed 100 feet to fulfil my schedule.

"At the angle the craft was traveling it would be but a matter of seconds before the motor stopt dead and anything might happen. Acting more by instinct than by reason, I tilted the elevating planes in front to drive the machine in a horizontal direction. Intuitively I saw this would cause the remaining drops of fuel to flow into the motor. So soon as I was confident that gravity had come to my rescue I jammed the front planes up again and drove the machine madly upward as high as possible. Instead of reaching the altitude of 6,175 feet, as compiled by the engineers who triangulated the course, I feel certain that I reached a height of 6,275 feet.

"When the machine curved around the greatest altitude attained I instantly became aware that my fuel was exhausted. Instinctively I turned down the front planes and when I had scarcely dropt 1,000 feet the motor was dead. From that altitude, more than one mile and a sixth in the air, with everything below an indistinct blur, the aeroplane simply dropt down like a bird. The only motive power was the natural momentum of gravity."

The closing event of the Atlantic City meet was a graphic exhibition by Curtiss of his aeroplane as a war-engine. Using oranges for "bombs," and yachts for "battle-ships," and flying at a 60-mile rate, he dropt his shots at will around the slowly moving water-craft. Gen. W. A. Jones, of the United States Engineer Corps (retired), said of these tests:

"I am convinced of one thing right now. The air-ship must be a big factor for both offensive and defensive measures in all future fighting between nations.

"The trials by Mr. Curtiss this afternoon, while they lacked the realism that would accompany the use of real weapons of destruction, convinced me that a battle-ship off this coast this afternoon would have been completely at the mercy of either Brookins or Curtiss armed with explosive bombs. As a means of coast defense it seems to me that the aeroplane must be taken as immeasurably superior to the seagoing torpedo-boat or the submarine."

THE CALL FOR INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

THE PRESENT situation in Nicaragua demands the immediate intervention of the United States Government. Such is the decided stand taken by a number of papers which see in the "policing and pacifying" of that "distracted country" a duty that this nation owes to civilization. "Predatory hostility and casual but cruel and wasteful conflict can not be allowed to continue indefinitely in the Republic," declares the Philadelphia *Press*; "unless peace appears, peace should be made." Neither faction seems strong enough to end the civil war, while there is apparently no prospect of a peaceful settlement. Dispatches from Bluefields or Managua tell occasionally of skirmishes labeled "victories" or "defeats," but neither side seems to be winning any permanent success. Of late, rumor has been busy with tales of appeals for European intervention, while President Madriz has taken it upon himself to send around to all the South American Governments a note of protest against the attitude of the United States, but for which, he insists, he would have suppprest the insurrection long ago. Dr. Madriz terms this a "transcendent and grave affair," but according to the New York *Tribune*, it is all based upon the interference of the commander of the United States gunboat *Paducah*, "who took steps to protect the American property in Bluefields by ordering that there must be no bombardment of the city, which was occupied by the Estrada faction."

The only serious result that is likely to follow from the Madriz note, according to the editorial commentators thereon, is a possible concerted protest by the representatives of several of the Latin-American governments at the Pan-American Congress now in session at Buenos Aires. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* notes also a report that the more radical members of the hostile group of Central American politicians are "planning a sort of league of Latin-American States to oppose the alleged encroachment of the United States on their 'liberties.'" But

A VICTIM OF THE DIRIGIBLE.

Oscar Erbsloeh (the man with the cap), an aeronaut of international reputation, was killed in Germany last week by the collapse of his dirigible balloon.

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this paper agrees with the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that "there is not much cause to fear any disagreeable developments."

Very emphatic is the New York *American*: "The hour has fully come for our intervention in Nicaragua." That country, we are told, "is a political derelict—a drifting hulk in the track of the world's commerce." *The American* continues:

"The double-headed Government is without credit—even the credit of its own citizens. Its currency is rags—sinking beneath the level of quotation.

"The war of factions is waged with barbarous cruelty.

"Non-combatants—even women and children—are driven from their homes and concentrated in the camps of their enemies. Prisoners of war are disarmed and killed. The land is utterly laid waste.

"The United States is drawn into the struggle in spite of itself by filibustering expeditions from our gulf ports and by our obligation to defend the lives of Americans resident in Nicaragua.

"Every day of delay will be a dereliction—an offense to humanity and the world's peace."

On the other hand, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is of the opinion that all this "talk of the necessity for American intervention in Nicaragua is agitation against the best interests and best traditions of this country." The Newark *News* and the Florida *Times-Union*, of Jacksonville, take the same view of the situation, and fear that the meeting of the Pan-American Congress in Buenos Aires "will furnish the stage for the greatest display of enmity against America that was ever shown." For this the Florida paper blames Theodore Roosevelt and Philander C. Knox "primarily," while "William H. Taft must bear his share of the responsibility for sustaining Knox." Roosevelt when President of the United States "without a declaration of war and without the consent of Congress dismembered one South American nation."

HOW WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORKS

"WHILE the effect on party politics has been slight," woman suffrage in Colorado is chiefly to be credited "with cultivating intelligent public spirit among the majority of women, with enlarging their interests, with developing in many cases public administrative ability of a high order, and with broadening the comradeship between men and women." Such is the verdict which Helen L. Sumner gives in her recent book on "Equal Suffrage," the fruit of an investigation begun in September, 1906, for the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* summarizes the salient points of the volume. "The good faith and scientific impartiality of the investigator," says he, "are undoubted. She has not concealed or minimized evidence adverse to equal suffrage, altho she has personally emerged with a conclusion favorable thereto." He continues:

"In Colorado, where women have had full suffrage since 1894, about 40 per cent. of the vote cast is cast by women. Their activity in the primaries is very much more limited than at the polls. Over a tenth of the men who answered the *questionnaire* declared that 'no women attend' the primaries. Certainly, less than one-fourth of those at primaries throughout the State are women. It appears, too, that political activity among the women is very much more noticeable in the cities and towns than in the rural districts. At nominating conventions a few women delegates frequently appear, altho in this rôle, as well as in the rôle of nominee for elective office, women are somewhat less in evidence than when equal suffrage was first tried. In the cities a greater percentage of the women in the better residence districts register and vote than in the slums or cheap tenement-house districts. On the other hand, 'prostitutes generally vote, and their vote is cast solidly for the party in control of the police force.' . . . . . .

"So far as the influence of the women voters on politics and the resultant type of government is concerned, it appears incontestable that the party managers have grown chary of nominating 'men of notoriously unclean lives and men connected with saloons.' 'Outside of the question of personal morality and relation to the liquor business . . . women take little interest in the character of candidates.' Apart from these two points not a dozen of all who testified to the improvement of the character of candidates by reason of equal suffrage 'even so much as mentioned the standard of ability, business honesty, and public honor.'

"Tho several women have sat in the Colorado legislature, no particular preeminence is claimed for legislation passed since 1894 in the interest of women or children. Women's property rights in Colorado had been well secured by law prior to the extension of the suffrage. 'On the social evil, too, it is impossible to see that equal suffrage has had any effect.' On the other hand, in the administration of schools and charities women in increasing numbers have shown marked capacity as public servants. The effect of equal suffrage on the economic status of women in Colorado in the last dozen years 'has evidently been slight.' The effect of suffrage upon the character of women themselves has been imperceptible. Certain types of women, ambitious and imperious, have, at times, been prominent in politics. They have sometimes not kept aloof from corrupt political practises, such as repeating. On a list of fraudulent registrations, published in 1900 by the chairman of the Arapahoe County Republican Central Committee, there were names of 3,512 men and 1,772 women. Dr. Sumner concedes that 'the one direct evil of equal suffrage' is that it imbues some women politicians with the pernicious 'tricks of the trade.' So far as any net effect has been exercised by equal suffrage upon the care of the home and the children therein, it has been exiguous. On the whole, our author is inclined to think equal suffrage has exercised a good influence."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DON'T laugh at Oklahoma for having two State capitals. There are Beverly and Oyster Bay.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE next generation of the colored race will include as many Jack Johnsons as there are now George Washingtons.—*Philadelphia Press.*

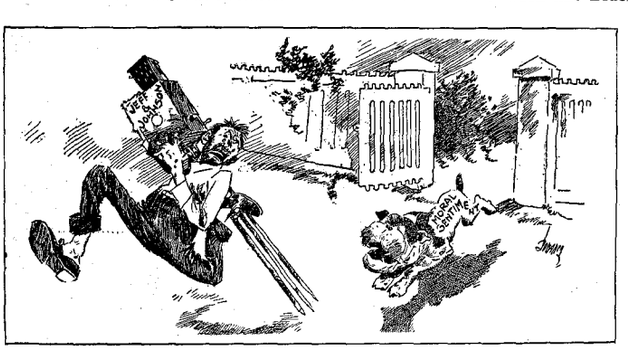
"IT IS utterly untrue. Wholly preposterous." Who do you suppose said this?—*Atlanta Journal.*

EVIDENTLY America's most distinguished citizen is on as friendly terms with the President of the United States as he was with the crowned heads of Europe.—*Washington Star.*

"As for Mr. Roosevelt," says Mr. Kettle, a member of the British House of Commons, "he does not seem to be a person of very great importance." We suspect that Mr. Roosevelt said something while he was in England that made Mr. Kettle boil.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT begins to look as if the Anglo-Saxon race would have to be satisfied with intellectual victories.—*Cleveland Leader.*

SAGAMORE HILL is much like Bluefields. First the insurgents appear to capture it; then the regulars.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



THE MOVING-PICTURE MAN.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

THAT Mr. Greedy of New York who is seeking permission to change his name evidently thinks the family is too large.—*Oakland Inquirer.*

The Dayton News sagely advises that "everybody who loves Mr. Roosevelt should give him a rest." What does the esteemed *News* think everybody loves him for?—*Cleveland Leader.*

MANY of the statements made as to the country's welfare seem to reduce themselves to the illuminating fact that if the people have plenty of money, they will be prosperous.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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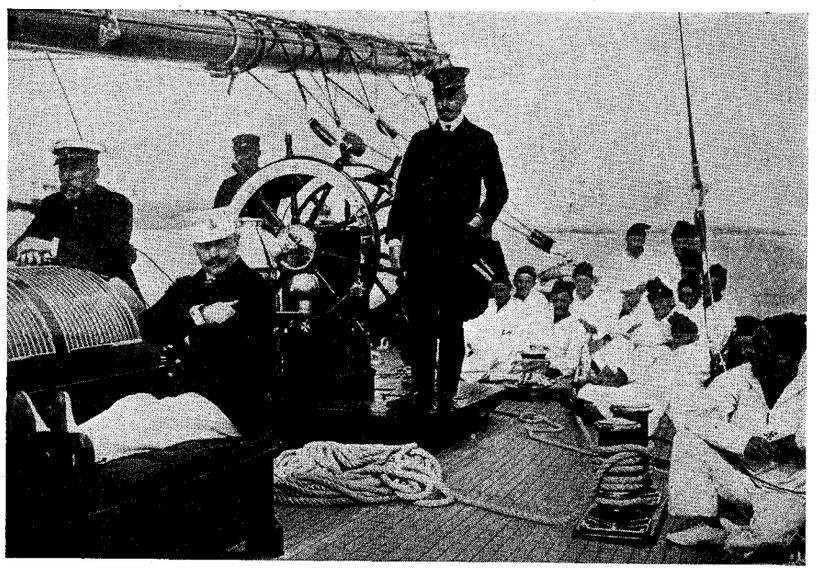
FOREIGN COMMENT

"WILLIAM II.—PACIFIST"

THE ABOVE is the title of a volume recently published by Alfred Fried, in which he wishes to disabuse the popular mind of the idea that the builder of *Dreadnoughts*, the fortifier of Helgoland, the maintainer of vast armies, has a drop of warlike blood in his veins. He laughs at those who think that because the Kaiser, as is said of windy March, came in like a lion, he is not going to pursue the rest of his reign with the meekness and gentleness of a lamb. Mr. Fried, whose very name means peace, is not only an eminent literary man, but is one of the highest authorities of Europe on the subject of international pacification and disarmament. He was delegate at The Hague, and is a member of the Hague Tribunal. He has written voluminously upon pacifist subjects, and his great friend, the Prince of Monaco, is also an enthusiastic pacifist. At the recent Kiel regatta William II. entertained both the Prince of Monaco and another champion of peace, in fact, the most eminent of French pacifists, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, with whom he talked and discust for some time on the subject of peace conferences. Mr. Fried remarks:



TWO ROYAL PEACEMAKERS.

William II. on his yacht *Meteor*, at the Kiel regatta, and, at his right, the Prince of Monaco, whose forces threaten no European power, except perhaps the money power.

"When the Emperor first mounted the throne people at large regarded him as a man of highly bellicose disposition, full of military ardor. They have since had reason to alter their opinion. Subsequent years proved that the Kaiser had no thought of war, and the absence of war from his mind, which might have seemed natural in any other sovereign, was held to be extraordinary and even meritorious in him. He seems likely to become actively engaged in this crusade against war and to show himself a resolute advocate of peace."

If you judge William II. by his friends, you will certainly come to this conclusion, continues Mr. Fried, in the following words:

"One of the most eminent of our pacifists is the Prince of Monaco, and for a long time he has been an intimate friend of the Kaiser. The Prince of Monaco is considered, and not without reason, to have been one of the most influential intermediaries between France and Germany. The Kaiser and the Prince meet once a year, and we gather from the best-informed authorities that at every meeting the pacifist movement is one of the chief topics of their conversation. Another champion of peace, M. d'Estournelles de Constant, is also an intimate of William II. who has the highest regard for him. We know that the Kaiser has already shown himself favorable to international arbitration."

An English author recently published a work under the title, "Europe's Optical Illusion," which the German Ambassador in London forwarded to William. Mr. Fried tells us that the Kaiser was rendered very thoughtful after perusing a chapter in this volume in which that Englishman maintained that increased territory did not add anything to the wealth of a nation and that German citizens were not a penny the better off by the annexation of Sleswick-Holstein or Alsace-Lorraine. In Mr. Fried's words:

"The Kaiser by this book was brought to think along the lines of modern thought. He recognized the justice of the author's conclusions just as his Ambassador knew he would do."

The volume alluded to is, in fact, an answer to the Cassandra-like vaticinations of war published by the Socialist editor of *The Clarion*, Mr. Robert Blatchford, in a Conservative London daily. The British Government organs jeered at Blatchford's jingoistic words, and the reply pleased those in England and Germany who are trying to stem the war-feeling. It certainly pleased the Kaiser, who, according to our author, is becoming actually converted to the creed of the pacifists and no longer indulges in those warlike, almost menacing, discourses which shook the sky and terrified the people at the beginning of his reign.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GIRLS

THE GIRL in an American family is the most important of the children, while in an English family the boy comes first, declares an anonymous writer in the London *Times*. "Every roughness is smoothed from the path" of an American daughter, we read, and she is spared as much trouble and responsibility as possible. Life to her "is one round of enjoyment" and few serious demands are made upon her time. Proceeding to define "spheres of girl life," in this country, the critic of the female rising generation remarks that the "college" girl and the "society" girl represent "entirely different sides of girl life." He confines himself, however, very largely to the dress, cleverness, and intellectual brilliancy of the "society girl," and notes the points in which she far excels her transatlantic sister. He tells us with an air of profound and judicial cocksureness:

"The 'society' girl is perhaps the most characteristic product of her country and the one to be most frequently encountered. Adaptability being one of the key-notes of her character, coupled with an unusually quick and observant mind, she is a delightful companion. In her thirst for 'being up to date,' she is equally interested in clothes and culture. Clubs, such as the Review Club and the Magazine Club, digest the world for her, and provide her with neatly-worded lozenges containing the essence of any and every subject. Her conversation is, therefore, usually brilliant, especially as she always possesses that sense of duty to herself and to her hostess which causes her to exert every faculty in order to show herself off in the best possible

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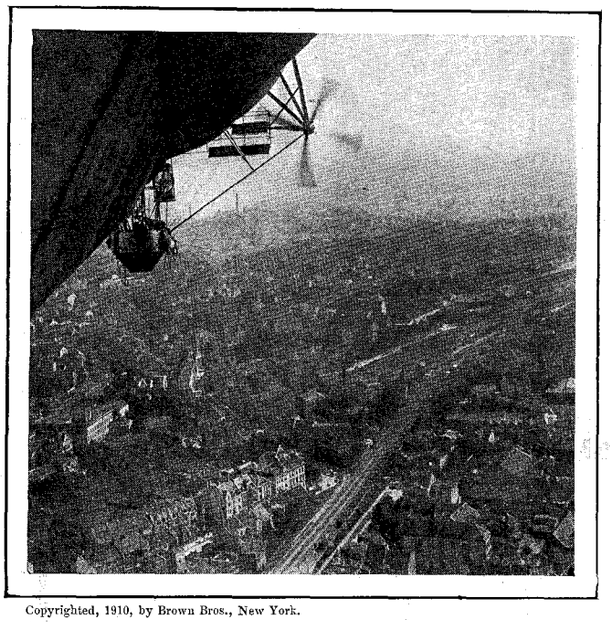
light. She has the infinite capacity for taking pains in her dress which amounts in this case to positive genius."

In these respects "her English sister" in spite of many physical endowments is left far in the shade, and we are told:

"Her English sister, with considerably more natural possibilities, such as complexion, hair, and general health, lacks the realization as a duty of good dressing—that attention to small details which go so far to make up the general appearance of a well-drest woman. . . . . .

"The English girl, on the whole, compares rather unfavorably with the American as far as culture and its application are concerned. The country life led by the majority of English girls renders them somewhat dull as social factors even if it gives them that knowledge of nature, as a birthright, which is denied to the town-dwelling American girl. The contrast, in fact, is between a product of nature with the most artificial of products of the most 'up-to-date' community. On the other hand, in England it is, after all, customary for every girl to be interested in some form or other of social and philanthropic work, whereas in America that work, admirably done as it is, is done by a class of women who are highly educated indeed, but who have given up their lives to that one object and form a class apart."



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THE "DEUTSCHLAND" PASSING OVER DORTMUND.

Girls are naturally more or less what the men make them, but when we think of the vast host of American "globe-trotters" it is curious to read this journalist's estimate of the American man and his influence on the womankind of our country, for he writes:

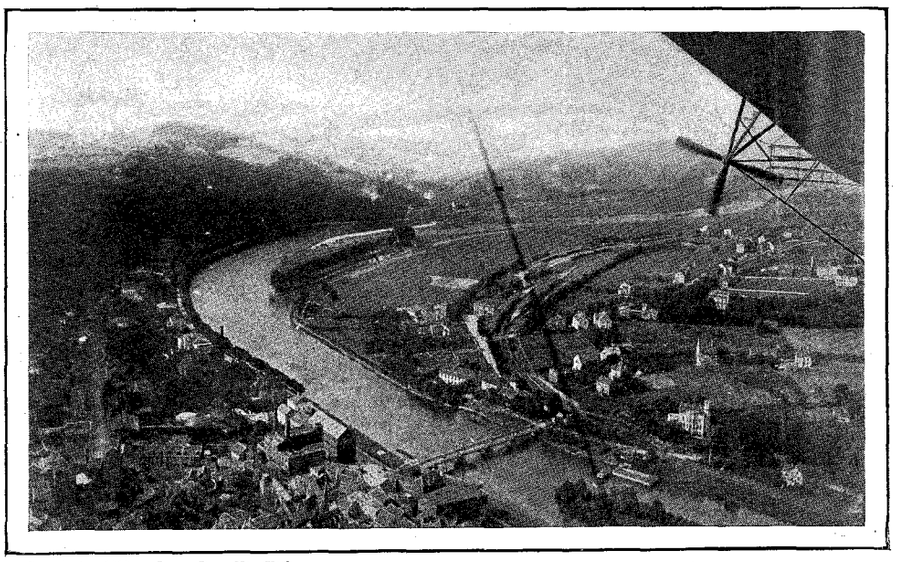
"The men whom the American girl meets are, as a rule, men of her own city, who have a shrewd knowledge of business and who pride themselves on being able 'to size up' a man. They have probably traveled to New York and to Chicago, and their standard measure is outward success, not perhaps always of dollars, but invariably of prominence in the public eye. The English girl is frequently brought in contact with life as it is lived in different parts of the Empire, for some of her men-folk are sure to be possest by *Wanderlust*, which has so often developed into the power of colonizing. The interests in her life are world-wide instead of local, and this is reflected in all she does. Her very charities extend from Lebanon to Lebombo, and her interest in sport from polo in India to cricket in Australia. These are the two key-notes of an English girl's life—politics and sport—and they are both indulged in with that cleanness and vigor which are only possible through health of body and mind, with, perhaps, an accompaniment of rustic dulness."

The association of men and women before and after marriage in the United States is then contrasted, and the difference in their conditions furnishes him with an explanation of frequent divorces. He declares with a certain sweeping confidence:

"Women are considered by the American men as a race apart, who must be placed upon a pedestal and propitiated by much attention and many offerings. In a sense the chivalric instinct is almost too deeply implanted in the American man, and in many of his ideas concerning women he is, altho he would be horrified to be told so, curiously medieval. And here again we come upon one of those deep lines of cleavage which divide the American ideals for womanhood from the English. In England, before marriage, the man and the girl see comparatively little of each other, but after marriage the common life is a necessity and the woman must be prepared to study his interests and to make them more or less her own. In America, before marriage, the man and the girl are excellent friends and comrades, enjoying much freedom in their intercourse; after marriage the two seem to lead separate lives. The man is wholly wrapt up in his business, and the woman, when her work in the house is over, devotes most of her energies to the pursuit of social pleasures. In fact, they can not really be said to lead a common life. . . . The idea of marriage settlements or a definite allowance is abhorrent to the American mind; and yet, when all is said and done, the American woman, with all her independence, is the most dependent of women; for is not he who holds the purse-strings after all the real master? . . . It is more than probable that the large number of divorces in America are due to the unconscious desire on the part of the woman to find a real partner and comrade in life instead of the mere financial agent that the average American man is contented to be."

This writer regrets that the American girl has so far neglected "to bring her great talents to bear on the national life. At present these talents seem largely wasted." He closes his article by giving a few hints to English girls:

"They would do well to take a leaf out of the book of their American sisters in the art of making the best of themselves both in looks and conversation. It is also about time that the English girl should abandon the attitude of past generations of her sex in regarding every man in the light of a possible husband, and should begin to cultivate that habit of mind which makes real friendship and comradeship between the sexes a possibility."



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THE "DEUTSCHLAND" OVER THE RHINE VALLEY AT DUESSELDORF.

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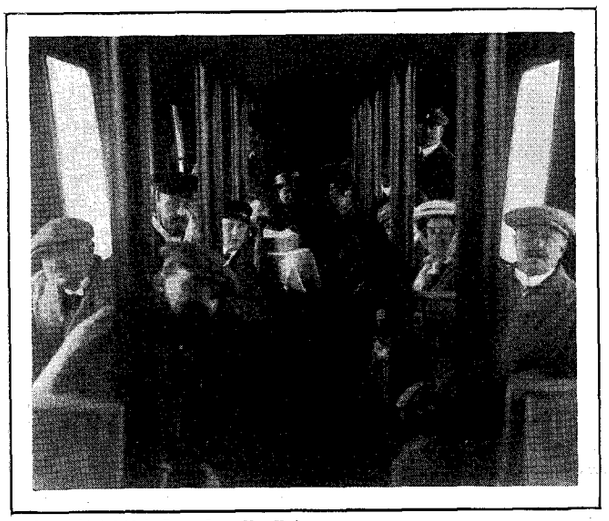
THE "DEUTSCHLAND'S" FALL

THE GREATEST of Greek dramatists tells us that there are many wonders in nature, but none so wonderful as man. Arion swam on the back of a dolphin from mid-sea to Corinth; Dædalus flew on his self-fashioned wings from Crete to Italy; Prometheus had previously snatched fire from



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INTERIOR OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND," SHOWING THE PASSENGERS.
Taken during the first trip, which was made safely.

heaven. Nowadays men are trying to imitate the fish in living under water and the bird in sailing the air. The recent fatal accident to the German air-ship *Erbsloeh*, and the collapse of the *Deutschland* emphasize the closing stanza of the eulogy uttered by Sophocles on man's indefatigable ingenuity, "for death alone his mind no antidote can find"—death and disaster.

The dirigible *Erbsloeh*, while flying over the village of Patcheed July 13, collapsed after an explosion. It fell from a great height, variously estimated up to half a mile, and all on board were dashed to pieces. Erbsloeh, a rich manufacturer, lieutenant in the reserves, and well known as an aeronaut, was steering. There was but one passenger on board, Mr. Toelle, of Barmen, one mechanician, and two engineers. All five being instantly killed, there is no one to tell exactly how the accident happened.

Fortunately the loss of the great air-ship *Deutschland* was not attended with any fatality. The managers were merely trying to demonstrate their conviction that the air was as safe as the railroad as a route for rapid transit. A company was actually formed in Germany to convey passengers at a certain fare, from one point to another of the country. The air-ship was to become a public omnibus. To carry out this business enterprise the immense *Zeppelin VII.* was bought and its name changed to *Deutschland*. Its first trip as a passenger vessel was to be from Düsseldorf to Friedrichshafen, a small town of Württemberg, on Lake Constance—about three hundred miles, as the crow flies. We learn from the German press that the air-ship started with seventeen German editors on board, and the gentleman representing the *Berliner Tageblatt* says in his published narrative that one motor after another gave out under the stress of a violent gale. The passengers were seized with panic. To all their inquiries, urged with feverish anxiety, those in command could only say: "We do not know what is going to happen." When the ship had soared to a mile's distance from the earth the collapse came, as described in the following words of the *Tageblatt* correspondent:

"Suddenly, the dirigible fell with dizzy swiftness toward the earth, for the forward motor had broken down. We were lost. We heard a frightful crash; the balloon trembled through its whole length. But happily it fell into the forest of Teutoburg [in Westphalia]. The passengers were unhurt. An enormous tree-trunk had pierced the cabin gallery, and this had proved to be the salvation of the thirty people who had taken passage in the balloon, for the fall of the vessel was thus broken and the terrible loss of life anticipated on such a catastrophe averted."

We learn from the same authority that the *Deutschland* was 148 meters in length; it had three motors, one of 130 horse-power and two others of 100 horse-power each. The nacelle contained cabins luxuriously fitted up and the fare was $50. Germany's faith in the dirigible balloon is attested by the fact that the Government owns a fleet of thirteen of these huge aerial craft. France, not to be caught napping by Germany, yet less enthusiastic, has seven. Italy has two, and Belgium, England, Austria, Russia, France, and the United States each one. These ships vary in length from 100 to 450 feet. The strongest motors are 135 horse-power, and the number of motors varies from one to four. German military authorities, we read, have recently lost faith in the dirigible as an engine of war, and are studying the aeroplane, but the dirigible still holds its own as a practicable vehicle of commerce or pleasure.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FINLAND'S FRIENDS AND FOES

THE CONSENTING silence of Europe during Russia's "murder of a nation," as a thoughtful London weekly calls the extinction of Finland's independence, "is partly due to consciousness of similar guilt." Finland merely follows Ireland, Poland, the Boer Republics, and other small nations into the dark, says the London *Nation*, and "beyond the honorable protests of minorities, Europe has not said a word." Persia and Morocco "stand waiting their turn for slaughter." By the "protests of minorities" *The Nation* means the documents sent to the Douma by certain members of the several parliaments of England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, etc. Such protests were signed by groups of the extreme Leftists, mostly Socialists. For instance, the 100

THE WRECK OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND."
The great air-ship met its fate in the forest of Teutoburg, where Varus and his Roman legions were cut to pieces by Arminius.

French deputies, out of a total of 584, who signed the memorial, and the 50 French Senators, out of a total of 300, who followed their example, included all the Socialist members of the French Parliament. The Socialist papers in London record the protest

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SEEKING SHADE IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

A BENCH ON THE BOULEVARD.

THE HOT WAVE IN PARIS.

of the English parliamentarians, but give neither their names nor number. In the London *Times* we find no reference to their action.

Nor can we learn how the Douma received communications which had no governmental or official significance. If they treated the outside friends of Finland as they treated those members of the Douma who tried to vindicate the rights of the peninsula, these foreign protests must have had a cool reception. When the debate on the fate of Finland was going on, we learn from the Russian press, the speeches of the Opposition were heard with impatience and derision. Finally, the debate was limited to a ridiculously short time, and the Opposition withdrew from the Douma in a body, amid the laughter of the Conservatives and the Octoberists. From that time on, the bill, each article of which had to be considered and voted on separately, was dispatched in short order. On the last day, when there were still a large number of articles to be discust, the bill was disposed of in twelve minutes. When the motion to limit the discussion to ten minutes had been passed, Radichev, a Radical, rose and said:

"You are in great haste because you fear that some of the members might still come to their senses. The stenographers will record for posterity the number of minutes it took to destroy the rights of a whole nation. The harm a fool does in ten minutes, a wise man can not undo in ten years. You have the courage of the insane. A French Jacobin once said, 'Give me an hour's time, and I will draft you the finest constitution.' You do it in one-sixth of an hour, in ten minutes. You want but ten minutes to destroy an eternal right, an eternal law. In that way you show the whole world that you have no convictions, that you bow only before servility. Your god is His Excellency Servility, and none other."

The anti-Finland deputies of the Russian Douma claimed that the only ones who were opposed to the measure were unpatriotic Russians, foreign professors, jurists, and sentimentalists. This was disputed by Baron Meyendorff and by Kokovtsov, Minister of Finance. Old Prince Meshchersky, an extreme Conservative, says in the *Grazhdanin* (Moscow):

"Sad as it is, I must openly admit that it is hard to end a long life with the painful feeling that the Rightists of all shades, beginning with the despicable Octoberists and ending with the Conservatives under the leadership of Markov, give cause for greater anxiety than the Leftists. The Finland question has become the occasion of the most unrestrained bacchanalia in the Douma, unworthy of Russia. It has disgraced our country before the whole world. The Douma did not investigate this question, it merely sullied it with the impurity of its soul. To-day's session of the Douma [at which the bill was passed] constitutes a worthy apotheosis of all the scandalous and disgraceful conduct of our legislative body in the matter of the Finland Bill. And to-day, when everything was over, Purishkevich's voice was heard to cry in the Douma, '*Finis Finlandiæ!*' With a clown's joke he greeted the critical moment in the life of a whole nation.

"As to Finland, the Russians should not have forgotten that in the troublous year 1854 Finland by her action, which bespeaks her profound devotion to Russia, rendered the French and English fleets inactive. When one loves Russia, one must not forget this at a moment fraught with such sorrow for Finland's national feeling."

Commenting on Khomaykov's saying, "It is not for Finland that I fear so much. I tremble for Russia" the *Sovremennoye Plovo* (St. Petersburg) declares:

"Quite true; it is saddening to think what words and ideas now pass for fundamental principles of politics and statesmanship. We must begin actually to fear for Russia."

The *Riech*, the Liberal paper of St. Petersburg which has fought so many futile battles for real reforms, strikes a more pessimistic note than ever before. The passage of the bill, it thinks, is a greater blow to the Douma than to Finland, for everybody will now realize that even the bureaucracy was better than the present Russian Parliament:

"With all its defects, the bureaucracy had two advantages which the Douma does not possess. It was trained and prepared, if not by science and knowledge, at least by participation in the complicated routine of state affairs. Secondly, it felt its own impotence. It did not dare to do certain things because it was conscious of being out of touch with the life of the people. But now all that is changed. Now, in addition to the bureaucracy, we have representatives of 19,000 landholders who speak in the name of the Russian people. Therefore we are bold to the point of audacity, yet we remain just as ignorant as the bureaucracy. The third Douma has dealt a heavy blow at the idea of representative government in Russia, and has destroyed its moral prestige. If any one should now raise a hostile hand against the Russian Parliament, no one would be found to defend it. This is the greatest harm done to Russia by the Douma's abolition of the Finnish constitution."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), however, treats the submersion of Finland in the Empire as a triumph for the unification of Russia. Finland has never so far been a Russian province except in name. The Finns have discriminated against resident Russians, and there appears to be some justification for the further unification of Russia. This paper remarks:

"The significance of the Douma's vote to-day is so enormous that it scarcely can be adequately appraised. The principle of Russia's sovereignty has to-day been put upon a firm foundation, and it is the first step to its practical realization. To-day is a historic day for Russia. It signifies a revolution in Russian frontier policy, which until now had no national character and, dependent upon personal proclivities, was continually changing. From now on Russian frontier politics will be decided according to the national idea."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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DANGER OF RACIAL DETERIORATION

THAT THIS danger is far from being an imaginary one is the fear of an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York). Conservation of material resources, he points out, will be useless unless we conserve also the better qualities of the race. Now our cities, congested with people, are producing, he asserts, a physically and mentally inferior stock at so rapid a rate that the average ability and capability of the whole community are being lowered. He writes:

"In Europe the situation has reached the acute stage, but it is only in England that the question has been seriously considered from the standpoint of eugenics. Emigration used to afford a safety-valve to some extent, but now neither this country nor Canada will admit those termed undesirables, the people that Europe is most anxious to get rid of, so that the problem of how best to deal with this class must be faced at home.

"The problem is intricate. In Europe and especially in Great Britain, and in this country in a lesser degree, the state of affairs is this: In the large cities, and in the poor parts of these in particular, the population is increasing by leaps and bounds. That is to say, the most prolific urban inhabitants are, generally speaking, wretchedly poor and not infrequently vicious and criminal. The point is, what is to be done to stay this form of propagation of the human species, or, perhaps, rather what steps shall be taken to uplift the masses? The decision to be arrived at is whether the next generation of city dwellers are to be recruited from the five-cent show, the music-hall, the skating-rink, the unsanitary dwelling and factory, or from a healthier, purer, and more elevated environment and class. In brief, it is a question of breeding and environment.

"Galton says that the possibility of improving the race of a nation depends on the power of increasing the productivity of the best stock. This, he believes, is far more desirable than that of repressing the production of the worst. Civilization has done away with the elimination of the unfit to a great extent. The days when an individual who could not earn his living or get his living had to die have gone, and man is no longer subject to the unrestrained laws of natural selection."

"THE INCREASE IN RABIES IS APPALLING."
Dr. Henry R. Slack thinks this increase will compel us to follow Europe's example and muzzle all dogs.

Are schemes for improving the human stock feasible or desirable? Are plans for limiting the reproductivity of degenerates and diseased persons practicable or commendable? Up to the present time they do not, the writer thinks, come within the sphere of practical politics, or, at any rate, people are not educated up to them. He concludes:

"After all, man is more dependent upon brains than upon muscle. The mental powers of a Pasteur, a Koch, or a Lister are worth more to the world in every way than the muscles of a Jeffries, a Johnson, a Grace, or a Hanlan. The puny, sickly, or deformed child, which in primitive circumstances would have succumbed to the law of nature known as the survival of the fittest, may possess, often, indeed, has possest, the brain of a great discoverer. As a matter of fact such a child in civilized life is as fit to survive as the primitive splendid *animal*. Both are creatures of their environment. Physical excellence is to be desired and every legitimate means should be taken to attain it for a race, but this does not prove that it would be wise, if possible, to try to improve the species by select mating and by methods to prevent the breeding of the unfit. Manifestly, there are congenital animals and persons suffering from certain physical and mental diseases who should not marry, and it would be to the benefit of all if such were not permitted to propagate their species; but to lay the ban upon those wishing to marry because some scientists might say they were unfit will not, in existing circumstances, meet with the assent of the laity. The most potent remedy for the present condition of things is to render it easy for people to live under healthy conditions, in the country for choice, but if in the city in as healthy a manner as can be attained therein. If little or nothing can be done now to improve the breed by the methods discust above, much can be effected as regards environment in country as well as in town."

PREVALENCE OF HYDROPHOBIA

HYDROPHOBIA is rapidly increasing in the State of Georgia, and presumably also throughout the United States, according to figures cited by Dr. Henry R. Slack in *The Journal-Record of Medicine* (Atlanta, Ga.). Dr. Slack bases his conclusions on the records of the Georgia Pasteur Institute, established ten years ago. He writes:

"When you consider the fact that for four years (from 1900 to 1904) we only treated 237 patients, and that 44 of them came from west of the Mississippi River, 32 from Alabama, 24 from South Carolina, 118 (less than half) from Georgia, and that 489 were treated in Georgia in 1908 and 486 in 1909, after these other States had established Pasteur laboratories, the increase in rabies is appalling. The average for the first four years of this decade was 59.5, while for the last two years it is 487.5, or an increase of over 837 per cent. in less than ten years. This certainly is enough to make us pause and think what we must do to prevent the rapid spread of this most awful of all diseases.

"We are all more or less familiar with death when he comes in 'consumption's ghastly form, the earthquake shock, and ocean storm,' but in hydrophobia he is even more terrible. Now all this anxiety, suffering, and death can be prevented by a very simple method.

"Muzzle all dogs and establish a six months' quarantine. This is not a theory, but a fact that has been demonstrated in England, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. In the two latter countries there has not been a case of rabies in over fifty years. England's experience with the muzzling law demonstrates its efficacy most clearly. In 1889 there were 312 dogs and 30 human beings that died with rabies. The muzzling law was passed and rigidly enforced, so that in 1892 (three years) only 38 dogs and 6 people died with rabies. The 'dog lovers' at this time appealed to the authorities to remove the 'cruel muzzle' and they consented with the result that during the next five years 1,602 dogs and 51 people died of the most agonizing disease known to medicine. Despite this awful lesson these same 'humanitarians' came again in 1899 with another petition signed by 50,000 of them begging to be relieved of the annoying muzzle, but the authorities had learned a lesson and remained obdurate, with the result that in 1905 no case of rabies occurred in England, and there has been none since in man or beast.

"What has been accomplished in England, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway can be done in the United States."

EXPENSIVE INFORMATION—This is what real information cost a contributor to *The American Machinist* as stated by him under the presumable pseudonym of "Con Wise" in that journal (New York). He writes:

"An education is a valuable thing. It certainly is costly. Just for the amusement of it I set down the cost of mine as far as I have gone. Here it is:

"Cost to find out that machine-screws and milled screws do not interchange, $3; that V- and U. S. standard threads won't interchange, $8; that steel won't run on steel unless one part

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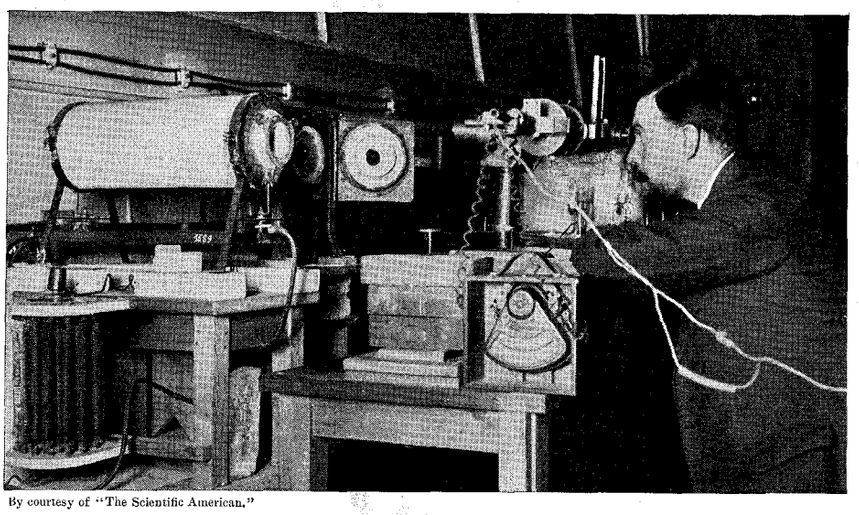
is hardened, $10; not to case-harden crucible-steel castings, $20; how to make out a bill of lading, $12; that people use diametral-pitch gearing, $20; that you can not hob less than 30 teeth on a worm gear (it is not so), nothing; that two planer-heads feeding opposite ways can not pass on one rail, $50; not to quote price 'alongside ship' when I meant 'on dock,' $125; that rebates are not all done away with, $150; not to borrow money on demand unless I could pay it on demand, $500; that the asking-price of a firm that is in a combination is not the bottom price (cheap at that), $2,000; that a man is not necessarily square because he says he is, *all the rest I had.* Education is certainly expensive. I would suggest that some of our technical schools take up a few of these things. It might pay!"

TO FIND THE HEAT OF THE STARS

NEW AND interesting apparatus, devised by Charles Nordmann, have made it possible to measure the temperatures of stars so distant that it takes years for their light to reach the earth. This is certainly long-distance thermometry with a vengeance. The result is accomplished by comparing the spectrum of a star with that of an artificial "star," made by passing the light of a metallic-filament electric lamp through a small aperture. The instrument is first tested by examining with it the light from the interior of a furnace whose temperature is known. Says Mr. Joseph Barton, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York):



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FINDING THE TEMPERATURE OF THE STARS.

The astronomer standardizing his photometer by looking through it into an electric furnace. The spectrum of the star is then compared with the spectrum of the furnace and the temperature deduced from the observation. Errors in the great star-catalogs have been found by this device.

"The determination of temperature is based on the fact that if the spectra of two luminous bodies are of equal intensity in their middle portion, but of very different intensity at their extremities, the body whose spectrum is brightest in the blue region possesses the higher temperature. Hence, when the two spectra are compared with flames of known temperatures, the temperatures of the stars can be easily deduced from the optical observations. Nordmann finds for the temperature of the sun the value of 9,608° F. This is much higher than the temperature of the electric arc (6,512° F.) and agrees very well with the values obtained for the temperature of the sun, by actinometric or pyrheliometric methods. . . . . .

"The following table contains some of Nordmann's determinations of the temperatures of stars:

Name of Star.	*Temperature.* Deg. F.	*Name of Star.*	*Temperature.* Deg. F.
Rho Persei	5,200	Beta Persei	24,000
Zeta Cephei	7,700	Gamma Lyræ	26,100
Gamma Cygni	10,150	Epsilon Persei	27,400
Chi Herculis	13,250	Delta Persei	33,300
Polaris	14,800	Lambda Tauri	72,000
Alpha Lyræ	22,000		

Independently of these measurements, Nordmann's method gives information concerning the comparative stages of development of the stars. The very high temperatures explain the fact that in some stars the spectroscope reveals the existence only of elements like hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, and of cyanogen, a compound of carbon and nitrogen. The apparatus also opens many new prospects in photometry, or the measurement of light-intensity, a science which is still in its infancy. Nordmann, in this new method, has been able to eliminate certain errors that have affected the previous observations made at Harvard University and at Potsdam, Germany, in connection with the publication of the great star catalogs. Says Mr. Barton:

"In determining stellar magnitudes, the American and German observers merely measured with the photometer the total luminosity of each star; but, as the stars are of different colors, the values thus obtained are affected by errors of physiological origin. Furthermore, it has long been known that estimations of the brightness of variable stars, especially red stars, exhibit great individual differences. A comparison of the catalogs of Harvard and Potsdam shows differences in the recorded brightness of red stars. . . . These systematic differences appear to be due to two distinct causes. The first source of error is purely physiological and consists in the fact that . . . the terminal filaments of the optic nerve . . . are of three different sorts, sensitive respectively, and almost exclusively, to rays of the red, the green, and the blue and violet portions of the spectrum. Now this relative sensitiveness varies greatly in different individuals, as is strikingly illustrated by . . . color-blindness. The luminous sensation produced by a given star, that is to say, the aggregate effect, imprest upon the filaments of the three different kinds, differs in different individuals. The second cause of error is found, apparently, in the phenomenon discovered by Purkinje, which may be exprest as follows: If two sources of light, one blue and the other red, appear equally bright to the eye, and if the brightness of each source is then diminished in the same proportion, the red light will appear less bright than the blue. The result is that, for the same observer, the estimation of the color of a star depends, other things being equal, upon the magnitude of the star and the aperture of the telescope. Additional complications are introduced by the age of the astronomer, the position of his eye, in respect to the eye-piece, the degree of ocular fatigue, etc. Fortunately, Nordmann's photometric method eliminates these errors in the determination of the total luminosity of stars. It makes possible an exact study of the colors of stars and of the dispersion of light in interstellar space. Finally, it will undoubtedly give information concerning the intrinsic mechanism of the strange and mysterious transformations of variable stars of all classes."

INJURIOUS RED LIGHT—Our attention is called by *American Medicine* (New York) to the damage done by red light which, it says, "has so long been known that it is rather surprizing to see red glass used so extensively." The effect is not only upon the retina in the way of fatigue and irritation, it seems, but also upon the nervous system itself. For instance, when a red-free light is installed in printing-offices, "the relief is so great that no other will be tolerated by the workmen." Moreover:

"Photographers and others who must work in dark-rooms are learning to replace the red light by some other which will not have an actinic effect upon their materials. Amber or yellow glasses which exclude the red are now becoming an every-day

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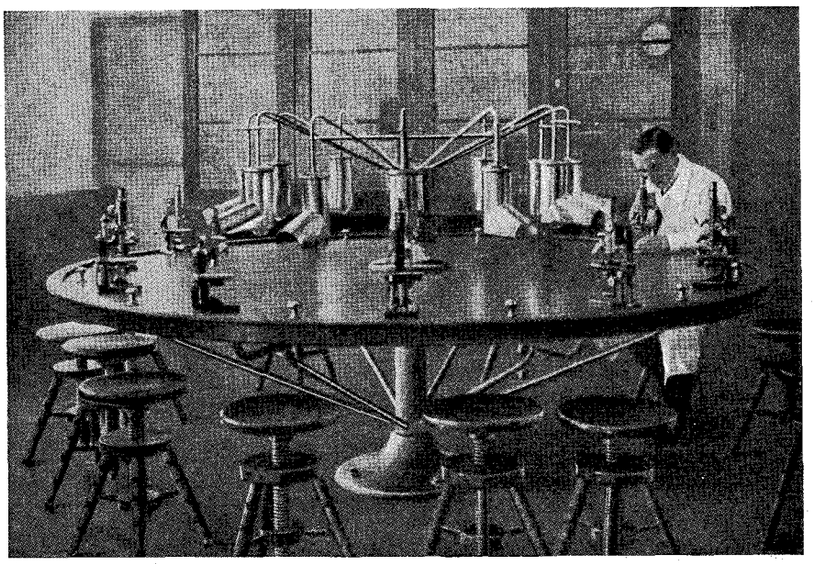
affair with a large class of ophthalmologists, and in the tropics they are declared to be essential where there is any glare, particularly on the water. The new amethyst-colored glass described by L. Webster Fox, of Philadelphia, has a most remarkable effect, tho it excludes more of the yellow rays. It was discovered by accident, and the first used was old window glass discolored by the sunlight—a well-known phenomenon. So far it has been found to be of great value in easing up retinal hyperesthesia, and deserves more study.



DR. NEISSER'S "MERRY-GO-ROUND" OF MICROSCOPES.

"Of course the only rays for which the retina has a normal protection are the green ones of the vegetation, in which we were immersed for so many millenniums when the retinal purple was being evolved. Consequently green light is the best for comfort, but unfortunately it cuts out too much of the yellow rays which are the ones of maximum visual effect and therefore seeing is not so good. Still the whole matter of the effects of colors on the retina is somewhat tangled up even yet and needs considerable work to unravel the discrepant statements. This should be done by physicians in the tropics, for they have material the year round, while the northern cities have a strong light only a few months in the year and their cases of retinal injury are not nearly so numerous or so severe."

A MICROSCOPIC MERRY-GO-ROUND

AN INGENIOUS device for exhibiting microscopic preparations to a class by disposing the microscopes on a rotating table that will bring them quickly and successively under the eye of each student, has been invented and used in the Hygienic Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Dr. A. Gradenwitz, who writes on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, June 4), says that every one who has had to deal with microscopic preparations knows how inconvenient they are for projection on a screen. Direct projection of the microscopic image is usually impossible because it is not bright enough, and indirect projection, by means of photographic slides, is hardly more satisfactory. He goes on:

"Hence arises a serious difficulty in instruction, since all the pupils are obliged to pass in turn before the microscope itself, instead of observing the preparation collectively and hearing the professor's comments. To remedy these faults, Director Neisser, of the Hygienic Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has devised an ingenious device—a microscopic 'carousel.'

"It is a large circular table, which turns on its axis and at the edge of which the microscopes are placed. This table, which is made entirely of iron, is fitted with ball-bearings. A system of 12 lamps, supported by downward-curving stems and taking part in the rotation, serves as source of light; the shades of these lamps are so arranged as to project the light downward on the mirror of the microscope, without having the slightest dazzling effect. The extreme edge of the table, which is covered with linoleum, forms a narrow wooden border which takes no part in the rotation and serves as a support on which the experimenter may lean his arms. Below the edge of the table is a simple control apparatus, by means of which pressure on a button releases the table so that it can rotate freely. This device contains no toothed wheel or rack, which would cause the table to shake. Near this control device has been placed an electric bell just underneath the edge of the table. Simple handles, under the table, serve to turn it, and at the same time mark the different places. The bell indicates the moment when the table is to be turned.

"As may be seen from the accompanying photograph, this arrangement lends itself easily to the rapid demonstration of a dozen different preparations. The distance separating the places also leaves sufficient space for a second observer, standing near his colleague, to take his turn at a given instrument. Finally, it may be easily seen that the twelve microscopes will enable an indefinitely large number of preparations to be seen, since an assistant may continually exchange the preparations in each microscope. The table is 12 feet in diameter and 32 inches high."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WATER-POWER LOSING ITS FIGHT

IN THESE days when our attention is being called daily to the great value of our undeveloped water-power and to the importance of keeping it from falling into the hands of private speculators, it may seem rash for any one to assert that water-power in general is losing its value as a prime mover owing to improvements in other sources of power. Yet this is precisely the position taken by *Engineering News* (New York). It is pointed out by that authoritative paper that improvements in motors have greatly cheapened the production of power, especially by the turbine and the internal-combustion engine. We read:

"The value of undeveloped water-powers is to-day much less than it was fifteen or twenty years ago. The cause of this decrease in value of water-power is the great reduction in the cost for which power can now be developed by other prime movers. . . . . .

"While the electricians have been busy with long-distance transmission, and the hydraulic engineers with water-wheels, development has been going on in other prime movers. The steam-turbine, on the one hand, and the internal-combustion engine, on the other, are the two machines which have well-nigh revolutionized the field of power development in the short score of years since long-distance transmission brought water-powers again into active development.

"The steam-turbine is indeed not new historically; it is one of the oldest forms of prime movers. But in its very recent development, it is demonstrating itself to be almost certainly the motor of the future. As first developed, the steam-turbine was not highly economical as a heat-engine. It had the great merit, however, of keeping up its economy over a large range of loads. This merit it has retained while its improvement and development have been going on, and this improvement has been so great that the steam-turbine of 1910 stands in a very different position from the turbine of ten years or even five years ago. In Chicago last year, steam-turbines of 5,000 kilowatts, installed only six years ago, were removed and replaced by turbines of 12,000 kilowatts. The full economy of the new turbines, compared with the old, was sufficient to pay good interest on the cost of making the change. . . . . .

"A brief computation will show that such steam economy as this makes the cost of coal a comparatively small element in the yearly power bill. . . . Fuel cost is only one element in the cost of power production. The cost of attendance is one of the heaviest items. The steam-turbine has had an important

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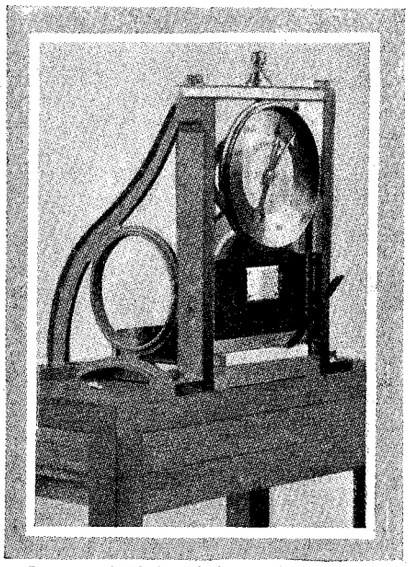
influence in reducing these costs, because of the small attention which it requires and because of the very large-sized units in which it is built. . . . . .

"Another great advantage of the steam-turbine over all other commercial prime movers is the great reduction in the cost of the generator. The generators built for direct connection to steam-turbines have an enormous output in proportion to their weight and cost, and, with the latest appliances for control and operation, are as rugged and reliable as the old type of slow-speed engine-driven generator."



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

A MECHANICAL DETECTIVE.

The Bertillon effraction dynamometer.

But while improvements in turbines and generators have been going on, there have also been great improvements made in boilers for power-houses. Size of units has been increased, economy has been looked after; superheating, smokeless combustion, and automatic stoking have been introduced. Most important of all, however, is the ability to carry overloads, and here the steam-power station shows to greatest advantage in comparison with the hydroelectric plant. The writer goes on:

"It may be argued, however, that, in the comparisons we have been making thus far, the reference has been to the large-sized stations, where power-developing machines of greatest size can be installed together with the appliances for securing greatest economy. It may be asked how the case stands for the small-sized powers, such as those which are commonly met with in the condemnation of water-powers by reason of the development of city water-supplies. . . . . .

"Here, however, a new rival has arisen to compete with the waterfall and the turbine. This new rival is the internal-combustion engine. Already the internal-combustion engine can boast a larger number of users than any other prime mover whatever. For small powers, the gasoline-engine has practically rendered the steam-engine obsolete. For larger powers, the oil-engine and the gas-engine using producer-gas are rapidly gaining in popular favor. The fuel economy of such engines is so excellent that the total cost of fuel per horse-power per annum is cut down to a figure nearly as low as that which we have quoted above for the highest-class steam-power plants. The smaller sizes of such engines are run often with almost as little attendance as an electric motor or a water-wheel. Thus the owner of a small water-power privilege must meet the competition of these comparatively new forms of prime movers, in considering what price his water-power is fairly worth."

The writer has been discussing chiefly the value of undeveloped water-power. He notes in addition that the cost of developing water-power is commonly underestimated. The old-time development for the saw-mill or the grist-mill was inexpensive, but correspondingly inefficient and liable to injury. Substantial and reliable development on any scale, with proper provision against damage, and storage to provide for low water, will almost always be more expensive, he says, than the installation of a steam- or gas-power plant of similar size. The steam plant, too, can supply heat in winter, which the water plant can not, and at all times has a certain amount of waste heat or steam which can be used in many ways. In a water-power plant these little extra demands involve extra expense that may more than offset the cost of fuel for the competing plant.

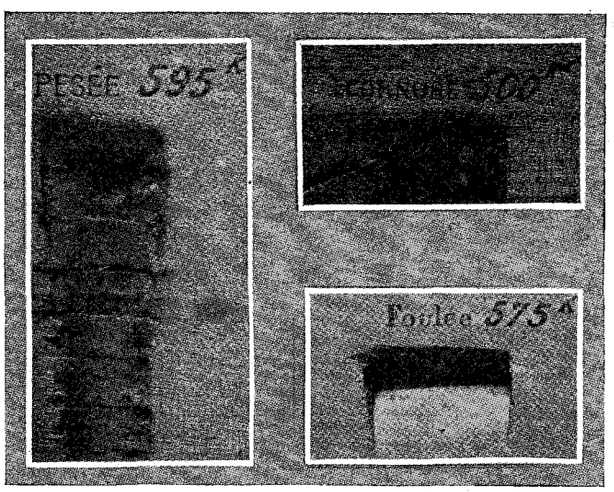
A MEASURE OF BURGLARIOUS EFFORT

ALPHONSE BERTILLON, chief of the anthropometric service of the Paris police, and inventor of the system of measuring criminals that bears his name, believes that, in the elucidation of crime, the more exact facts we collect, and the more methodically we seek, verify, and give a logical grouping to the evidence, the greater is our chance of discovering the true cause and the perpetrator of the crime. He has recently invented a special dynamometer to facilitate judicial investigation by furnishing measurements of the muscular efforts made by a burglar in entering a house, room, or desk, and making it possible to reproduce the traces left by the burglar on doors and furniture. The device consists of a steel frame to which may be attached two dynamometers of unequal power. We read in *The Scientific American*, to which Jacques Boyer contributes an account of the instrument:

"The stronger dynamometer, having a maximum capacity of one ton, and designed for the measurement of vertical efforts, is connected to the top of the frame by a screw, by means of which it can be raised or lowered a few inches. The lower spring of the dynamometer is attached to a heavy vertical steel plate, which slides in grooves along the two vertical posts. When the index of the dynamometer is at the zero-point, the bottom of this plate, which is about 1½ inches thick, is about ¾ inch above the sliding horizontal plate. In this interval is inserted a wooden board ¾ inch thick, with its edge flush with the bottom of the vertical steel plate. The experiment is made by inserting between the board and the vertical steel plate the end of a 'jimmy' or other burglar's tool, and endeavoring, by moving the handle of the tool up and down, to produce on the board impressions similar to those which have been found on doors and furniture. The index of the dynamometer moves in accordance with the effort exerted and, by means of a second index which remains fixt when the first returns to the zero mark, the instrument automatically registers the effort required to produce a given impression.

"The figure thus obtained indicates only the vertical effort, or effort of pressure; but there is always a horizontal component of greater or less magnitude, and this is registered by a horizontal or traction dynamometer, which is attached to the sliding horizontal steel plate."

The dynamometers can be used separately or together, so that the horizontal and the vertical efforts may be measured alone or in combination. In the latter case Mr. Bertillon has found



MEASURING THE POWER OF THE BURGLAR'S ELBOW.

Impressions of three fundamental types showing the force in kilograms required to produce each.

that, as might be expected, the horizontal effort is always much smaller than the vertical or pressure effort. We read:

"For example, using a lever 20 inches long, a vertical pressure of 1,300 pounds was obtained simultaneously with a horizontal traction of 330 pounds. A strong man, operating on a

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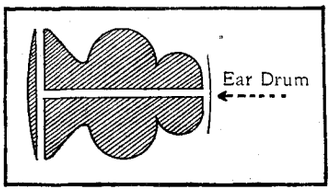
hard walnut plank, can develop a pressure effort of 1,005 pounds. The apparatus can also be turned over on its side, so as to place the experimental board in a vertical position, for the purpose of investigating the forcing open of a door. In this case a second piece of wood is introduced to represent the jamb of the door. The same arrangement, in the normal position of the apparatus, is used for investigating the opening of a drawer, or a cylinder or other desk, etc.

"The idea of employing a dynamometer in the study of burglary appears so simple, that it is surprizing that it was not done long ago. Henceforth judicial inquiries will be guided by the results of a series of experiments which will furnish points of reference. From measurements made with the Bertillon dynamometer, it is possible to discover whether the burglarious entrance was effected by a man, a woman, a child, or several persons.

"Finally, the study of the impressions made by tools has led Mr. Bertillon to give these impressions distinct names, according to the part of the tool by which they are produced. The word 'foulée' is reserved for the impression made by the point of the tool, 'écornure' for the notch made by the body of the tool in pressing on the edge of a door or piece of furniture; and the word 'pesée' for the indentation produced by the elbow of a 'jimmy' or similar tool on a plane surface. For the identification of the tool, the most valuable evidence is furnished by the 'foulée.'"



TO PROTECT THE GUNNER'S EAR.

EAR-PROTECTORS FOR GUNNERS

THE PERSON who stopt his (or more usually her) ears when a gun was fired, used to be an object of derision. This feeling is no longer in order, now that we have ordnance capable of breaking or straining the ear-drum by a single discharge. Military and naval officers put cotton in their ears, or otherwise protect them, without fear of ridicule, during target practise with great guns, when full service charges are used. The trouble with such protection is that when it is effective it also prevents ordinary sounds from reaching the ear; in other words, it temporarily deafens the wearer. Now, however, a protector has been devised by an Italian named Mariotti, which does not interfere with the ordinary use of the ear, while it gives complete immunity from the violent shock of a near-by explosion such as the discharge of a great gun. We translate a description by Francis Marre contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, June 4). Says this writer:

"The protector is composed essentially of two glass spheres of unequal size, separated by a narrower portion. The smaller of them is introduced into the outer ear, nearly as far as the drum. The larger bulb, which is in contact with the outer part of the ear, communicates with a large outer trumpet-shaped mouth protected by a thin diaphragm. A horizontal canal runs lengthwise through the device from the end near the ear-drum to the inner face of the diaphragm; it opens at right angles into the center of a second canal perpendicular to it and in free communication with the air above and below. When a sudden displacement of air is produced near such a device, a current is caused in the vertical canal which, in conformity with a well-known principle of physics, results in an aspiration from behind forward. The thin layer of air interposed between the ear-drum and the end of the protector is aspired in turn and becomes rarefied. The diminution of the density of the air in this space is an obstacle to the propagation of the sound waves. . . . . .

"That the auricular protector may have its full value, it is essential that it shall fill the ear exactly and that the ear-drum shall communicate with the outer air only through it. Owing to the double bulb and the plasticity of the walls of the ear this is realized without injury or even discomfort. . . . . .

"The essential thing is that it does not diminish the acuteness of hearing and that, owing to the communication established by the vertical canal with the outer air, the pressure just in front of the ear-drum is equal to the atmospheric pressure except during the brief instants when the protection of the ear is realized by upsetting this very equilibrium."

BRIDGES OR TUNNELS?

MANY American cities are facing the question of whether a bridge or a tunnel is the better means of carrying a street or a railway from one side of a body of water to the other. The answer obviously depends on several factors, of which cost is not the least important. It is charged by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), however, that the choice often seems to be decided on no wiser basis than that of following the fashion, sometimes bridges being in the ascendant and sometimes tunnels. We read:

"Tunnels are now in fashion and are being multiplied in preference to bridges, without always inquiring whether the bridge might not be a more economical solution and consequently preferable, since cost is an item of prime importance. At the present time, there is talk of driving a tunnel 'under the river' (as the expression goes, even when an arm of the sea is meant) to connect the two shores of Sydney Harbor.

"It is quite evident that the tunnel is preferable, and even necessary, when we have in mind a body of water of very great extent; because then a bridge would be enormously expensive. On the other hand, tunnels are not best for short distances. The most recent example is the tunnels that the Pennsylvania Railroad has just built to carry its line into New York; these have involved formidable expense. In a tunnel, besides, the construction is not all, there is large and continued expense for ventilation and lighting. There is also another question to consider, which is also primarily one of expense, at least when ease of communication is desired; that is to say, that of increased trackage. The traffic capacity of a tunnel, even with double track, is very small when it is desired to care for the intense traffic that takes place particularly to and from the suburbs of great cities, at the rush hours. On the other hand, a large bridge is able to take care of eight tracks without increasing the cost of establishment proportionately to that of a bridge carrying only two tracks."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PULVERIZATION BY ULTRAVIOLET RAYS—That the ultraviolet ray acts curiously on metals, causing them, under certain circumstances, to throw off clouds of tiny particles, was discovered in 1889 by Lenard and Wolf. Apparently the ray, by its impact, is able to shatter the surface layer of the metal into fine dust. This fact has just been utilized by Svedberg, of Upsala, Sweden, we are told by *Cosmos* (Paris, June 4), in the production of what are now known as colloidal solutions—mixtures of solid and liquid not quite as intimate as perfect solutions, and yet more so than when the pulverized matter is simply floating or suspended in the fluid. Says this paper:

"The surface of the metal that is to be pulverized is cleaned of all adherent oxid. It is then placed in a flat vessel containing the solvent and is exposed to radiation from a quartz-glass mercury-lamp placed only a few centimeters away. After a few minutes, the liquid, observed with the ultra-microscope, takes on the characterisic aspect of a colloidal solution. The different metals and solvents present very different phenomena. Thus, silver, copper, tin, and lead pulverize very rapidly, forming colloidal solutions, while platinum, aluminum, and cadmium show little or no pulverization.

"Mr. Svedberg has extended his experiments on lead and silver not only to water, but to numerous other solvents, with very different results so far as the size and number of particles are concerned. The preparation of solutions containing very uniform and excessively small particles, having very lively 'Brownian' movement, deserves our special notice.

"Further investigation will be evidently indispensable to elucidate the mechanism of this group of phenomena. Such investigation, on which the experimenter is at present occupied, will bring out the importance of the electric charge of the metal to be pulverized and incidentally they may perhaps serve to elucidate the mechanism of photographic reactions."

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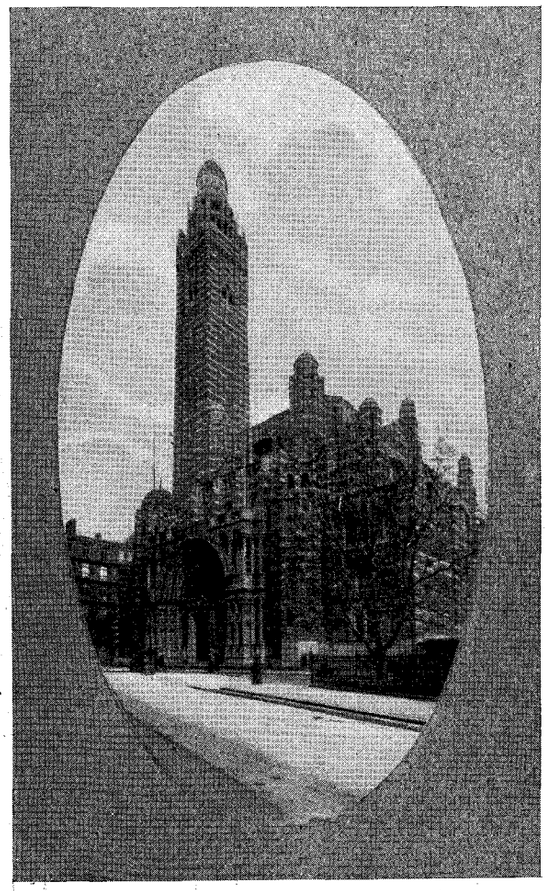
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

LONDON'S BYZANTINE CATHEDRAL

HISTORICAL reasons do not always govern in architecture, even in church architecture. But the recently dedicated Catholic Cathedral in Westminster, London, said to be the finest Byzantine church-building in Europe, is, in a way, an architectural memorial of primitive Christianity. J. L. Bentley, the architect (who did not live to see the completion of his masterpiece), thus explained the selection of the Byzantine type, which is exemplified in no other important church-building in England where the Gothic prevails:



EUROPE'S FINEST BYZANTINE CHURCH.

Cardinal Vaughan thought it best "to build the principal Roman-Catholic church in England in a style which was absolutely primitive Christian."

"It was thought by Cardinal Vaughan that to build the principal Roman-Catholic church in England in a style which was absolutely primitive Christian, which was not confined to Italy, England, or any other nation, but, up to the ninth century, was spread over many countries, would be the wisest thing to do."

The London *Graphic* gives the following account of the founding and construction of this remarkable building:

"The first stone was laid on June 29, 1895, by Cardinal Vaughan, assisted by Archbishop Logue, Primate of Ireland, and many of the bishops and clergy. The ground was blest along the lines traced out for the walls, and Mass was celebrated on the site of the future High Altar. By 1899 the outer walls were nearly completed, and the vast transverse arches, 90 feet high and of 60 feet span, were being turned to carry the four domes.

"The cost, exclusive of the site, to the end of February, 1907, was £235,000, and since 1903 much progress has been made with the gigantic task of decorating the interior, which, when complete, will be lined with the richest marbles and mosaic work. . . . . .

"The dimensions of the Cathedral are as follows: External: Extreme length, 360 feet; width, 156 feet; height of nave, 117 feet; height of campanile (St. Edward's Tower), 273, and to the top of the cross, 284 feet. Internal: Length, 342 feet; width of nave with aisles, 98 feet; height of main arches of nave, 90 feet, and of the domes, 112 feet. The area of the whole building is 54,000 square feet."

Commenting on the rapidity with which the work has been completed the same journal concludes:

"It has been said that it takes three generations, or the better part of a century, to erect and complete a cathedral, but within fifteen years the whole of the main structure of the vast building at Westminster with the Chapter Hall, the Archbishop's palace, and the Clergy-house, have been built, and this week the Cathedral has been solemnly consecrated in the presence of the entire English hierarchy."

ETHICAL TEACHING IN SCHOOLS

WHILE it was on the petition of Catholic residents of the town of Winchester that the Supreme Court of Illinois declared religious exercises in public schools unlawful, the decision is also regarded with satisfaction by the editors of papers representing other religious views. The exercises to be suppressed under the court's ruling consisted of the reading of the Bible, the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of hymns. How such services might be repugnant to many pupils is illustrated by the comment of *The Jewish Ledger* (New Orleans), that,

"To teach children of the Jewish faith doctrines of the New Testament would be a wrong toward them and equally so would it be improper to teach Christian children of one sect the interpretations of Biblical passages of another, differing materially from those of their own religious teachers."

The decision, however, inspires *The Interior* (Chicago) to speak of the need for an agreement as to the inculcation of correct moral ideas in school-children. Admitting that the elimination of religious teaching from schools is a logical necessity in a country that upholds complete religious freedom and the separation of church and state, this paper reminds us that

"the question of the moral influence of the public schools ought not to be treated as a religious question at all; it is in reality a question of civic order and of democracy's self-preservation. Here is the still unrecognized fact which removes this profoundly important concern from its present position of deadlock between religions to a status where all patriotic citizens may join in adjusting it. The state could not have an opinion on religion, but it can have and can maintain against all comers an opinion on what is needful to develop in its youth a citizenship that will stand the strain of self-government."

Therefore we must have moral teaching in the schools. But what shall this teaching be? That question must be decided by the majority. A minority of hard drinkers may object to the teaching of the facts concerning the evil effects of alcoholic drinks, on the ground that it robs them of the respect of their children; but, on this as on other points, the views of the majority must govern. Further, we read:

"The skepticism that first suggests itself to most minds, however, is the disbelief that even a majority opinion can be rallied in America to the support of definite moral teaching in public schoolrooms. It is said that where people are so divided in religious belief as in this free atmosphere, only small fractions can be brought to any agreement on the subject. That sections of the citizenship as far apart as Protestants, Catholics, and Jews can ever come together in a common movement for moral instruction by the State is scouted as a fantastic hope. But

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earnestness and fairness applied to the question could soon prove the hope not fantastic. Protestants hold the key to the situation. If they would step out into the open and prove themselves clear of all disposition to get a Protestant advantage in the matter, their invitation to Jews and Catholics to help moralize the public schools on a basis of true American religious freedom would receive a response which would amaze them. The way to break down sectarian suspicion in this matter is for Protestants to put away sectarian feeling.

"After this, it is surely obvious that any movement supported by Catholics, Jews, and Protestants jointly on the principles of human responsibility to the Almighty Creator would leave behind it no dissenters except atheists and moral anarchists—who, in the United States, would be a negligible minority indeed."

TRAINING MISSIONARIES TO MOSLEMS

MORE than one missionary delegate at the World Missionary Conference bore testimony to the obstacles to the spread of Christianity interposed by Mohammedanism, both in Asia and Africa; and the necessity was emphasized for the thorough training of missionaries in the tenets of Islam in order that they may work with greater intelligence in Mohammedan communities. It now appears that Potsdam, that center of Prussian militarism, with its heroic memories of the Franco-Prussian War, is the headquarters for the peaceful campaign of Christianity among the followers of Mohammed. For the German Orient Mission is establishing there a Mohammedan seminary as an instrument for the conversion of the Moslem world.

First of all, this institution is charged with the work of preparing new mission literature consonant with its main purpose. Secondly, in view of the complaint that so many missionaries fail to understand the religious feelings and beliefs of those among whom their work lies, it is to train missionaries for special service among Islamic peoples. The course of study, marked by truly German thoroughness, includes the following languages and subjects: Turkish (Osmanli and Kaschgarish); Arabic, Persian, Armenian; Exposition of the Koran; Sufi Philosophy; Life of Mohammed; Ethnography and Politics of the Islamic World; New Testament and Islam; Old Testament and Islam; The Oriental Churches and Islam; Islam and the Ancient Orient.

Writing in *The Record of Christian Work* (Northfield), from which we glean this information, Ernest Gordon thus accounts for the founding of the institution:

"The establishment of this seminary is the consequence of a series of remarkable conversions—that of three Mohammedan 'mollahs,' or priests.

"Mohammed Schukri Effendi, who at his baptism in 1885 took the name of Awetaranian, was a 'Seid,' or descendant of the prophet, dedicated in his childhood to the priesthood and educated as 'mollah' in the schools of his native city.

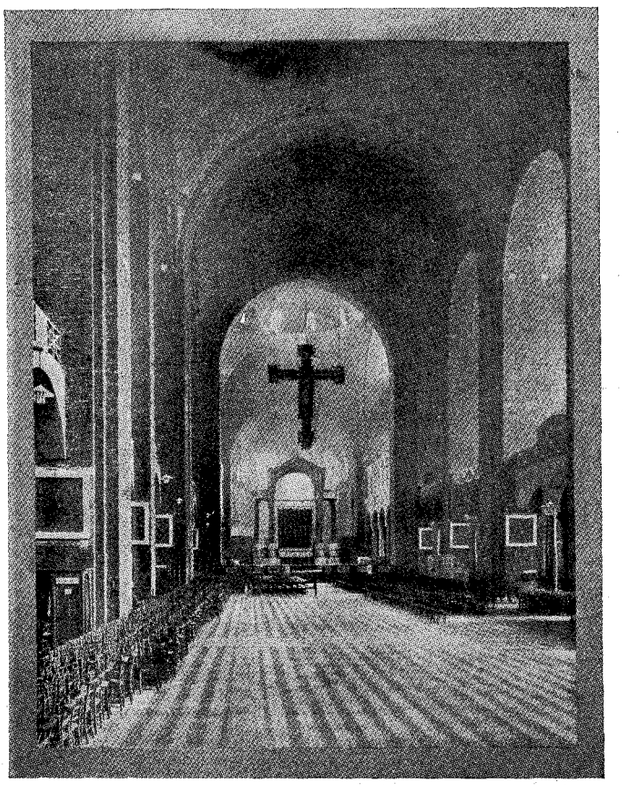
"Sheik Achmed Keschaf was till 1907 head of the Dervish order of Rufai in Macedonia. He had reached the highest place in the teaching and practises of the Dervishes and in their mystic philosophy of Sufism.

"Mohammed Nessimi Effendi, his brother, is a Muderis or holder of a diploma of professor of Moslem theology of the first class. He is everywhere recognized as one of the first scholars of the Islamic world—a debater of great power and wisdom."

The two brothers thus simply tell of their conversion and their determination, and their faith:

"We have . . . worked through hundreds of books to get at the truth. We have examined every word in the Koran and the Hadiss with greatest care and have detected numberless errors. We saw that it was wrong to continue Moslems. We have both therefore accepted Christ. We hope to lead our people to the same end and are preparing to publish much for this purpose. We have seen in our journeys in Rumelia, Anatolia, and Arabia that the Moslem learned ones have always been put to silence. We confess our weakness, but are determined to work with what we have to wake the children of Islam out of error. . . . Our forefathers sprang from the conqueror of Rumelia. Our own father left the world and gave himself day and night to religious meditation. To him were vouchsafed remarkable signs and miracles of grace. He left us no earthly possessions, but we can not thank him enough, for he turned our course to the quest for truth. We are unmarried, and have never engaged in worldly occupations, having devoted ourselves to searching after truth.

"In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Lord God, King of worlds, thou who art lifted above time and space, the source of all and in truth our Father, take from our eyes and from those of thy other children the veil of deep ignorance, that our hearts may rejoice in the knowledge of the truth which thine only begotten Son, our Lord Christ, has revealed. Make dear to the hearts of all men the glorious teaching of thy holy gospel that they all may have a share in its blessings and may be one in spirit and belief; that they may live and walk in the light of thy glory. Amen."



WITHIN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.
The height of the nave is ninety feet and the great crucifix which hangs from the sanctuary arch is thirty feet tall.

Summarizing his life and the labors of his brother and himself, one of the two begins:

"I, Kuth Oghlu Sheik Achmed Keschaf, was born in 1864. For many years I studied and then became a soldier. When the Turkish troops were called out against Greece I was appointed chaplain in the second battalion of the Eighteenth Regiment of Reserves. After the war I returned home to undertake with my brother thorough investigations as to what the real truth was. We became convinced that it was the religion of Christ. This we freely preached among the Moslems of our land, awakening their violent hostility. We were obliged to leave our home country and set out for Arabia. On the journey my brother preached for some time in the mosques of Eskidhe and Gornuldhene."

Then follows a strikingly picturesque tale of the adventures, successes, and dangers of these independent missionaries, recalling episodes in the early history of the preaching of Christianity. The dethronement of the Sultan of Turkey (the representative of the Prophet), and the new religious freedom that followed the success of the Young Turkish Revolution, gave the

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pair additional opportunities. But their activities stirred up the bitterest animosities among the more fanatical of their fellow countrymen:

"'The two brothers from Rumelia are Kjafirs (infidels),' said a Muderis (religious teacher) from Magnesia named Sabri Effendi, 'and whoever denies it is a Kjafir himself. They deny that a man named Judas took the form of Jesus and was crucified in his stead; they deny that Gabriel in the shape of an Arab Bey revealed the Koran to Mohammed; they deny that Mohammed's footstep left an imprint on a stone in Jerusalem; they deny that the earth is 500 years' journey in length and that it is seven-storied and that oxen bear up these stories. They deny that in paradise are Huris and Ghilmas, marrying and feasting. They deny that Jesus in the last day will come from heaven, die, and be buried in the grave of Mohammed. They have said a thousand things against the Koran and are apostates.'"

Many threats, as well as the news of actual plots against the two proselytizing converts, at length made their friends in the Orient Mission insist on their withdrawal to a place of safety. And they are therefore at present devoting their talents and exceptional information to the purposes of the Potsdam Seminary. The baptism of these two converted Turkish priests in Potsdam, last October, by another converted Moslem, is regarded as a significant event in missionary history.

WHERE CHURCH MEETS SOCIALISM

REVIEWING the facts attendant upon the recent divorce of Mr. Alexander Irvine, the Socialist lay reader, from the Church of the Ascension in New York, *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) suggests that Milwaukee's experience may help to show "how the Church and political Socialism may cooperate in such ways as to involve none of the difficulties that have arisen in New York."

Socialism, says this paper, "must be treated from two distinct points of view. It is, first, an economic and social propaganda, and, second, a political party." It is hardly advisable that dhurch property shall be used for open and violent debates in behalf of a party, nor is it quite fitting that a party orator, speaking from a church pulpit, shall cast vituperation upon the Church because it fails to lend itself to his party's purposes.

It is the policy of Socialism to seek to obtain the social and political reforms which it indorses, not by academic discussion, but by securing political power:

"We are not now discussing whether such a policy is wise or unwise, nor whether the principles avowed by the party are sound or unsound. It is entirely within the rights of Socialists to organize as a political party, and to seek to obtain political control of cities, States, and nations, and that is what they have done.

"But having formed their own definite political party, they must, of necessity, be treated as on a par with other political parties. The rector of a parish may be an ardent Republican or Democrat; and if he should invite some Republican or Democratic politician to expound the principles of his party from the pulpit of his church Sunday night after Sunday night, for nearly three years; if the said politician regularly embraced the opportunity to cast vituperation upon the Church and the Christian religion because these would not be degraded into marching clubs for the Republican or the Democratic party, and made subservient to the ward politicians of either of these parties; if the church property were used for open and violent debates on behalf of that party after the services were over—then we should have a precise analogy to the condition that has been created by the rector of the Ascension in New York, and that a long-suffering vestry tolerated for nearly three years. . .

"The function of the Church is to promote righteousness and to develop righteous citzens. It is to provide the motive power—not the intellectual power—to stimulate social reforms. Incidentally it is quite possible that righteous citizenship may redound to the benefit of one party or to the loss of another, when one political party does, in fact, maintain higher ethical ideals than another party. Religion is not something that can be divorced from politics, and the Church is a factor that ought not to become negligible in any campaign for higher social ideals. It is a grave scandal when prominent churchmen are found supporting political venality, and a graver one where they are content to profit personally by such a condition. It would be even a graver scandal still if the Church corporately should ever throw its influence to the side of privilege instead of the side of the people. The Church is the continuation in the world of the incarnate life of him who was ever numbered with the common people when on earth, and in his continued life in the Church he can not reverse the principles which he set forth. The Church must hold aloft the highest ideals both for personal conduct and for society in general, and it will ever be the duty of churchmen to be guided by those ideals in casting their votes and in their political relations. The Church's ideals must be applied to the many forms of social questions which devolve upon us for solution, and churchmen, inspired by the spiritual strength derived from the sacraments, and urged on by the ideals presented to them in the Church's pulpits, may well devote their best energies to the solution of these questions; but the Church, as such, can not be used in the interest of any political party without forfeiting the respect of the community and tainting its own ideals."

But it has been found quite possible, in Milwaukee, where a Socialist city government has been installed, for the Church and Socialism to cooperate without friction:

"We doubt whether in any other community in the world are such cordial relations sustained between these two parties as in Milwaukee; yet strangely enough we do not recall the name of a single one of our fellow churchmen in this city who is an avowed Socialist. What has drawn the two parties together is the recognition that in the ideals of each there is much in common. Very likely neither party is convinced that the other, left to itself, would be able to attain those ideals by the methods which it uses. Milwaukee Socialists are not recommending the sacraments as means of grace for society, nor are Milwaukee churchmen giving their unquestioning approval to the theories of Karl Marx or of *The Social Democratic Herald*. But each party is recognizing that the other is working to attain an ideal very like its own, tho doubtless with some variations.

"Socialists have frequently expounded their views before church clubs in this city, and have always been able to conduct themselves as gentlemen when they did so, refraining from unnecessary vituperation of their hosts who, in whatever degree of intellectual darkness they may have been living, were at least recognized as groping for the light when they listened to their Socialist guests. Leading churchmen, including the clergy, have increasingly been thrown with Socialist leaders in work for social welfare in recent years, and particularly in an uprising on behalf of the public schools that became necessary a year ago. Both classes have found it possible to work together without a ripple of discord.

"When, this past spring, a mayor, aldermen, and other city officials were to be elected, it so happened that many of the leading churchmen of the city found that they had separately reached the conclusion that the public weal would best be served by supporting the Socialist ticket. Many of them did so. That ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority, and nowhere were there more general or more cordial expressions of delight than from churchmen. They had worked together as individuals with those whom they had supported for office, and they had learned to trust them; yet the Church, as an institution, had taken no part whatever in the campaign. Incidentally, we add, one of the first nominations made by the Socialist Mayor was that of the rector of one of our leading parishes to be a trustee of the public library; and the diocesan Social Service Commission is seeking to work in cooperation with the city administration to the utmost degree that is possible.

"It is a pleasure to add that the first three months of the new Socialist administration have done more to promote high standards in public office and efficiency in civic ideals for the protection and uplifting of all the people than its most ardent supporters had deemed possible in advance. Milwaukee is, today, an object-lesson in municipal efficiency, in so far as obsolete and oftentimes vexatious laws will allow. It is not difficult to prophesy a continuance of the alliance between various forces for civic ideals, in which churchmen constitute no inconsiderable factor. On the other hand, the Socialist administration is being attacked violently by other Socialists, especially those in Eastern cities."

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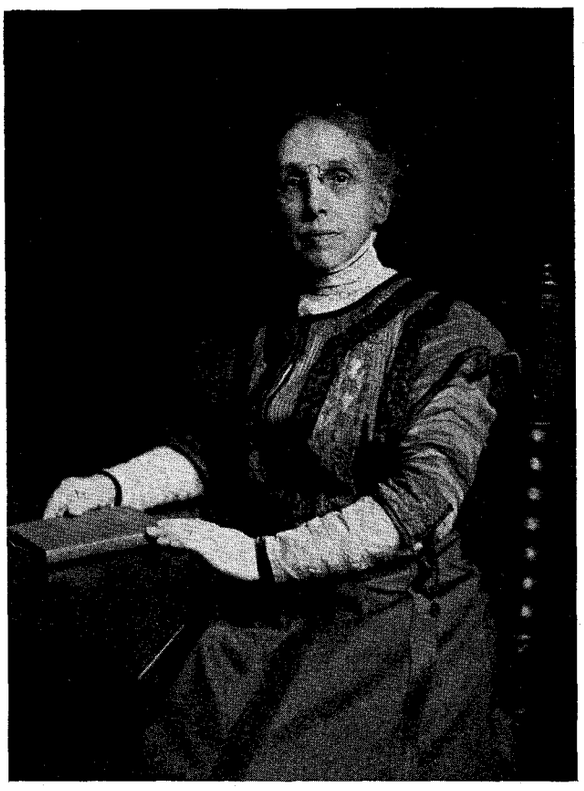
LETTERS AND ART

HIGH-SCHOOL FLINGS AT COLLEGES

AS THE choice of a woman for president of the National Educational Association, for the first time in its forty-eight years' existence, has certain elements of the picturesque, it is but natural that the election of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young to this post should be the feature of the annual convention of the organization in Boston which chiefly impresses a large number of editors. Tho not so picturesque, other writers see more significance, however, in the speeches and resolutions that seem to indicate strained relations between high schools and colleges. In fact, faithfully reported denunciations of colleges for inefficiency, for usurping the functions of the normal school in the training of teachers, for subserviency to the requirements of the Carnegie Foundation, for arbitrarily establishing senseless entrance requirements and thus forcing undesirable courses of study into high-school curricula, and for other sins of omission and commission, have filled columns in papers that customarily devote space to educational topics. Among the most widely quoted speeches is that of C. P. Cary, State Superintendent of Public Schools in Madison, Wis., who said in part:



MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG, PH.D.,

The first woman to be elected President of the National Educational Association in the forty-eight years since the founding of the organization.

"The high school is destined to be the greatest educational institution of modern democracy. Colleges and universities are limited in their usefulness by the expenditure of time and money demanded. The elementary school brings together all classes, but it teaches only the rudiments. Colleges with their narrow and false ideals of culture, with their ideas of educational values subject to direct utility, insist on their college methods in secondary schools and on filling the teaching positions in those schools with their own graduates and specialists. Their domination has reached a degree of intolerable impertinence. Our first requisite for efficient work is freedom, and the high-school men must fight the battle to the finish. We are on the ground and know the needs of our pupils and are in a position to accept or reject suggestions from the colleges as may seem desirable, in entire independence. The high schools in desperation have been drawing a line of cleavage between those fitting for college and those who are not. This is unnecessary, unfitting, and undemocratic."

An even more vigorous attack on the college on the score of inefficiency was made by Dr. William McAndrews, principal of the Washington Irving High School in New York, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who confest that he felt "like a guilty boy swearing at his grandmother." But Dr. McAndrews found himself compelled to deplore the fact that "to-day 98 per cent. of the high schools are dominated by the colleges"; for,

"there is no spectacle in American life to-day more pitiful than the contrast between what the college advertises to do and what it performs. On one hand, it gives out well-written schemes of an almost universal education; on the other, it has helpless professors, unable and unwilling to enforce serious attention from their students, but serving as an excuse for congregating thousands of young men absorbed in puerile and trivial interests.

"The college fails utterly in training these lads to intellectual ability. The average third-year boy in high school is more able to think, discuss, and express an idea, than the average college student two years older. Faculties are not familiar with our problems; their students are four years older, their wards are only a small fraction of the youth of the land, and they have prescribed what we, down among the everyday life of the people, should do. Such a proposition would be doomed to failure were these men endowed with superhuman wisdom and skill. But they are not so endowed. They are men who are not making a convincing success even in their own field. The young man learns in college that he need not work, he comes to regard his college as a social and sporting club. The moral atmosphere surrounding him receives no attention commensurate with the gravity of the problem.

"The teaching by our college professors is the poorest in the country. College professors are not fit guides for those of us who are being paid by the people to educate the people's children. . . . . .

"The president of Cornell says: 'The college is without clear-cut notions of what an education is and of how it should be secured.' And he says that this is true of every college in America."

It is accepted as an index of the attitude of the convention on the relations between high schools and colleges that the following resolutions, offered by Clarence D. Kingsley, of the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn, were adopted with but one dissenting vote:

"*Whereas*, A wide range of high-school subjects is now demanded in view of the varied needs of society and the diversified interests of the different students; and

"*Whereas*, Manual training, commercial branches, music, home-making science, and art, agriculture, etc., when well taught and thoroughly learned, are justly entitled to recognition in college entrance credits; and

"*Whereas*, Colleges in certain parts of the United States continue to require two foreign languages of every applicant, regardless of his own interests; and

"*Whereas*, This requirement in addition to such work in English, mathematics, history, and science as is essential to the high-school course of every student, precludes the possibility of giving adequate attention to these subjects; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this department that the interests of high-school students would be advanced by the reduction of the requirement in foreign languages to one such language, and by the recognition as electives of all subjects well taught in the high schools; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this department that until such modifications are made by the colleges, the high schools are greatly hampered in their attempts to serve the best interests of the boys and girls in the public schools."

Of these resolutions the New York *Tribune* says that they seem to propose "to substitute for college domination of high schools, high-school domination of colleges." Further, we read,

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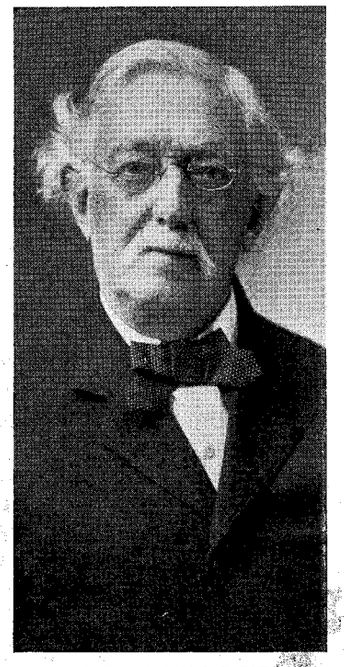
"If colleges were not to require more than one foreign language, in response to the resolution of the Boston meeting, why should not the high schools get together some time soon and resolve that the teaching of all foreign languages is 'undemocratic' and useless?

"If any subject well taught in the high schools should be accepted for entrance, how could colleges order their affairs and have definite ends, to be attained through the pursuit of definite courses? What is the gain from having education dominated from the bottom up rather than from the top down?"

Taking the attacks still more seriously, the New York *Evening Post* declares that "such talk as this means not the improvement of the college, but its abolition." For in reality the critics "touch not college methods, but college aims," and "they challenge the underlying idea of college education." The American college, in spite of its imperfections, deserves well of the country, and there is still need of the kind of work that it is doing. It is neither necessary nor desirable that every one should go to college. There are agricultural, industrial, technological, and other schools that meet the needs of a far greater number of individuals. Yet of the thousands who have had the opportunity of a typical college education, imperfect though that education may be,

"a very large proportion have derived from it something that they could not otherwise have got, something that they have prized as an invaluable possession to themselves, and something that has supplied to the country an element without which American life would have been immeasurably poorer. Nor do the confident but reckless assertions of educational muck-rakers furnish any reason for believing that the day of its usefulness is past, or for abandoning that spirit of loyalty to the traditions of culture which, until very recently, has been the general possession of our college men."



PROF. WILLIAM J. ROLFE.

Through his popular yet scholarly editions of Shakespeare's plays, "he has contributed to the education of thousands to whom he is not even a name."

TWO SHAKESPEARIAN SCHOLARS GONE

RIPE SCHOLARSHIP and untiring enthusiasm both in research and in the dissemination of its fruits are allowed by critics alike to the two Shakespearian scholars, Dr. Frederick James Furnivall and Dr. William James Rolfe, who died within the same week on opposite shores of the Atlantic. Dr. Rolfe, it is said, occupied much the same position in the United States that Dr. Furnivall filled in England; and yet, without attempting detailed comparisons, comment usually emphasizes the Englishman's eminence as a faithful editor of old texts, and the American's service as an interpreter of Shakespeare to the student and the casual reader.

Dr. Rolfe's forty-volume pocket edition of Shakespeare is admittedly his chief claim to remembrance. The sale of these neat little "single-play" books, we are told, has amounted to more than half a million volumes. Says the Boston *Evening Transcript*:

"The audience of the late Prof. William J. Rolfe was enormous; but more significant than numbers was the service he did for students almost without their knowledge. He was an editor more concerned with making his comments vital and true than with the parade of his erudition. The youngster in the high school made the discovery, to his intense surprize, that the 'notes' he was expected to study with the text of a Shakespearian play were interesting for their own sake. So far from finding them irksome, he would rather read them than not. This scholarship—he did not then know it by that name—pleased him in the high schools; in undergraduate days he learned from it that to be thorough and solid was not necessarily to be dull; and it pleased him again as often as he returned in later years to the convenient little brown volumes with the familiar 'Edited by W. J. Rolfe' in gilt lettering on the cover.

"Professor Rolfe popularized learning in unlikely quarters, but still more he humanized scholarship. Shakespeare was to him more than an intellectual exercise. This scholar, oddly among his brethren, bore constantly in mind that the raw material of his craft was, more than any other raw material in literature, the passions and wills of human beings, and that those who were to profit by his craft were chiefly of an age when nothing so appealed and interested as living men and women. . . . . .

"His free omissions from the texts of the plays have been held to lessen the value of his work. It is equally true that for the purposes of his editions certain excisions were highly commendable, and that in his choice of passages to be expurgated he was, like all expurgators, inconsistent. It is much easier, none the less, to find an unexpurgated text, than another commentator as pithy, pointed, illuminating, and exact. Professor Rolfe has contributed to the education of thousands to whom he is not even a name.

"He has added to the pleasure and profit of thousands more to whom his name was the first introduction to a delight in our greatest dramatic poet."

Of Dr. Furnivall, who died at the age of eighty-six on July 2, just two days before Dr. Rolfe, the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Perhaps no scholar of the age was so widely acquainted and so generally beloved. He added to the diligence of the text-critic the enthusiasm of the administrator. Publishing societies sprang up in his wake. The Early English Text Society, the New Shakespeare Society, the Chaucer, Browning, and Shelley Societies represent merely a part of his activities in this field. . . . . .

"His personality was indomitably picturesque. In the sober precincts of the British Museum his ruddy face and silver hair and beard, surmounting a scarlet tie, were about the most stimulating spectacle offered to a reader. A lifetime spent largely in the close labor of reading proofs and collating manuscripts had not subdued him. Toward his antiquarian researches he kept fresh an always romantic enthusiasm. In the unpublished records and literature of old England he saw a duty to be fulfilled, but what really fascinated him was the glimpse of a life more racy, freer from cant, more variously interesting than our own. . . . . .

"A part of Dr. Furnivall's youthfulness of spirit was due to his love of the open. There was no more familiar figure on the Thames above Richmond, or, in summer-time, on the Isis. As he sculled vigorously past he was smilingly greeted as Father Thames. Characteristically, he combined his favorite recreation with a philanthropy. For years he directed a rowing-club for shop-girls. By way of this club some of his foreign associates have made a perplexed entrance into English society, for it was not Dr. Furnivall's way to vouchsafe unnecessary explanations."

The Post pays tribute to Dr. Furnivall's unfailing helpfulness to his fellow workers, to his excellence in many diverse activities, and to the unconventional vigor of his style, yet considers his Shakespearian investigations, the work that most fully enlisted his ardor, as his least valuable contribution to learning. Thus we read:

"His real monument is the publications of the Chaucer Society. He not merely accomplished almost single-handed the editing of the chief manuscripts, but arranged the reprints with utmost ingenuity to serve the ends of comparison. Of its sort, the work is definitive, and Dr. Furnivall's name will not be forgotten until Chaucer himself fails to attract scholars."

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FALSE MORALS IN CLEAN PLAYS

IBSEN, Brieux, and others have been castigated for devoting the stage to analyses of all forms of human depravity; many lesser playwrights have been denounced for exhibiting immoral characters in plays whose very motives were immoral; finally, Walter Prichard Eaton, former dramatic critic for the New York *Sun*, tells us in the August *American Magazine*, of well-intentioned plays generally accepted as embodying noble teachings, the morals of which are actually bad and false. Says Mr. Eaton:

"We are often asked in the playhouse to accept as admirable, as moral, what is in reality contemptible, immoral; and, what is worse, we do so accept it. We check our own moral code in the cloak-room before the play begins, and then are thrilled with pleasure by the most flagrantly immoral proceedings masquerading as virtue on the stage, or are warmed to a rich glow of sympathetic sanctity by situations which, upon analysis, are the negation of goodness."

These plays bear no real relation to life. They are exhibitions of lack of clear thinking. Mr. Eaton cites first, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," a play by Jerome K. Jerome which enjoyed enormous vogue in New York last winter. In this play, the *Passer-by*, "a benign stranger, presumably an incarnation of the Christ-spirit," reforms all the characters in a boarding-house with miraculous speed:

Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York.

AN ATHLETIC SHAKESPEARIAN.

A famous old oarsman, Dr. Furnivall was smilingly hailed as "Father Thames" as he vigorously sculled up the river. For years he directed a rowing-club for shop girls.

"They went down before the glance of his eye and the soft boom of his voice like nine-pins in an alley. And, as each sinner went down, as each reformation was accomplished, all the women in the audience wept. After each act strong New York men were so affected that they actually said 'Excuse me' when they climbed over ladies' knees to get to the aisles."

To accept this play as wholly allegorical, Mr. Eaton finds, is well-nigh impossible. And in real life men "are not turned from sinners to saints without a struggle." To those who have toilfully labored to raise the fallen,

"it is a travesty, because in common with so much of the easy optimism of the day—the New Thought, or New Psychology, or new Law of Suggestion, or whatever it is called—it ignores the practical basis of human struggle and human will in every true and lasting reformation, and sends away the beholder with a pleasant feeling that all that is needed to set the world aright are a few sweet thoughts and a call to 'our better natures.' Ah, you may call and call, in this life, but it will do you little good! You must yourself go down to the stricken soul, and fight with him, and brace his will, and teach him like a little child, and at times be harsh with him, and give him a bath, and find him a job, and then, perhaps after six months or a year or two years or three, you may have made a man of him."

In short, Mr. Eaton discovers "something dangerously immoral" about this play, because it "inspires no real ethical purpose," making spiritual regeneration "a kind of hypnotic process, instead of an inward education of the will and the moral senses." The curious morals of the drama are again illustrated in "The Man from Home," a play that has enjoyed great popularity for two seasons:

"Perhaps it may seem that this Tarkington-Wilson comedy offends rather against good taste and good sense than morals. But ultimately what we acclaim it most warmly for is its glorification of the sturdy virtue and democratic simplicity of Kokomo, Ind., as against the rottenness and snobbery of effete Europe. And, of course thoughtfully considered, it actually renders these estimable virtues ridiculous and mean, by ignoring or falsifying all the rest of the picture. In the playhouse, having checked everything but our jingo patriotism in the cloak-room, we madly applaud *Daniel Voorhees Pike*, of Kokomo. What he would be, under actual conditions, is a rather uncouth boor, making a fool of himself and America."

False views of duty and moral obligation, too, are continually forced upon the playgoer:

"There was recently produced in Chicago a play by Jules Goodman, called 'Mother,' one of those plays technically described as possessing 'heart interest.' A mother is shown making all possible sacrifices for her erring offspring, who lie, forge, and insult her. But *Mother* shoulders all trials and all blame, even for the forgery. You are obviously expected to admire as well as to pity her, to regard her as a noble embodiment of 'mother love.' Actually, the speech and conduct of her children show that she was but ill-fitted for the duties of motherhood, and in so far quite the opposite of admirable. Here is a play of the type known as 'wholesome,' and intended to impart a great moral uplift. Actually, while it makes susceptible female auditors weep and have a perfectly lovely time, it is based on immorality, on that terrible and often innocent immorality of incompetent parenthood. Had the author sincerely thought out the meaning of his play, had he reasoned down to first principles, he would have made this *Mother's* acts not those of moral heroism, but of belated atonement."

Artificial morality prevails on the stage, we are assured, "because it is vastly easier in the drama to write what is momentarily effective than what is fundamentally true." Moreover,

"It is easy and picturesque to cause your hero suddenly to rise from prayer regenerate, and spurn, in ringing words, his past life. It is easy for the author of 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back' to show his mysterious *Passer-by* looking into the eyes of the *Painted Lady*, and then to show her, in the next act, with the paint washed off. If the ethical problems of life were only so simple as that! But they are not. They are bitterly complex; they stem back into the past and forward into the future. And to picture them truly in drama requires not only technic, but hard, diligent, unsparing thought. The drama which is written without thought is writ in water."

Mr. Eaton praises for honest endeavor to deal with real moral issues, "Eugene Walter's drama of the poor little chorus girl, 'The Easiest Way,' and William Vaughan Moody's drama of spiritual pragmatism, 'The Great Divide.'" He also commends Joseph Medill Patterson for his newspaper play, "The Fourth

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Estate" and Miss Rachel Crothers for her recent drama, "A Man's World." Concluding, he says:

"These authors have the sense and the courage to think not of what the public wants—or what they may suppose it wants—but of what is the real meaning, the cause and solution, of the moral problems their plays present. Until our playwrights do this, we can not have a serious and significant drama of contemporary American life, because we can not have a drama which holds fast to real moral principles, to reality. Fortunately, however, by every sign, our better playwrights are thinking less and less of what seems immediately effective in the theater, and more and more of what is ultimately true. And what is ultimately true is, after all, what is ultimately effective, even on Broadway."

WHERE UNCLE REMUS TOLD HIS TALES

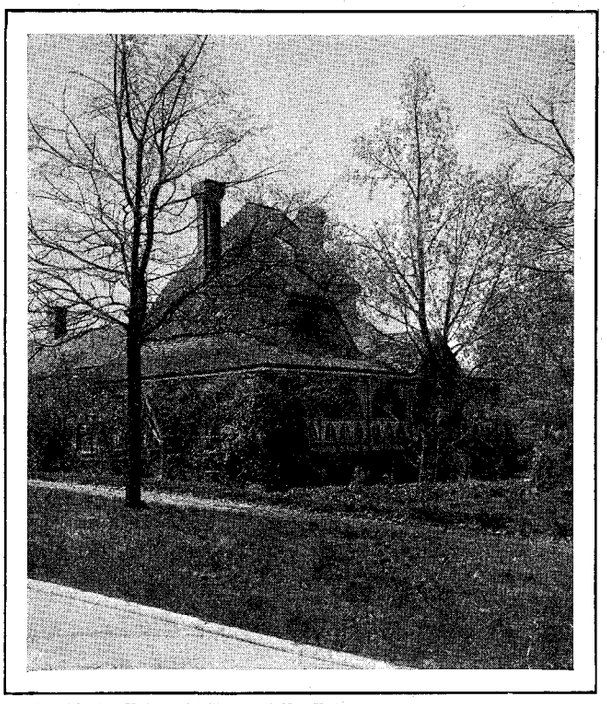
SOUTHERN literature, it has been said, not only faithfully reflects the thought and color of a peculiarly interesting region, but also serves to preserve beautiful memories of many things in a distinctive phase of American life that must soon be of the past. So the movement to preserve one of the shrines of Southern literature—the home of Joel Chandler Harris, whose "Uncle Remus" tales have carried the flavor of the old South to many lands — has deservedly been seconded by indorsements and contributions from all over the civilized world.

The Uncle Remus Memorial Association was organized soon after the death of Mr. Harris, July 3, 1908, by ex-Mayor Joiner, of Atlanta, its object being to buy the author's home from his heirs and to make a memorial of it. The property is assessed at $25,000, and several wealthy men offered to give the entire amount; but it was thought better to allow the many friends of the beloved chronicler of the doings of Br'er Rabbit, Br'er Fox, Sis Cow, Mis' Meadows, and de gals, to participate in purchasing "Snap Bean Farm" and in preserving the cottage that stands upon it. Snap Bean Farm lies in West End, a suburb of Atlanta. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"The very name of the place is typical of Uncle Remus. Who but Joel Chandler Harris, with his love for the simple and the unostentatious, would have thought of this wholesome, intimate title for the few acres that surround the low, wide-verandaed cottage? And the house itself is called 'The Sign of the Wren's Nest,' because, year after year, a pair of wrens built their home in the mail-box that hung at the gate. 'The mail-box can not be given over wholly to birds' nests,' suggested some member of the Harris household, but Uncle Remus said: 'Let it alone, we can make other arrangements for the letters.' And so the birds continued to build unmolested, and the letter-box, slightly the worse for wind and weather, is still in its place on an elm-tree at the front gate."

Of the house itself we read:

"It is a quaint and homelike place. The wide expanse of veranda is shaded by vines and made inviting with great arm-chairs and hammocks. In one corner of the porch is a chair and table at which Mr. Harris wrote. In the yard is a riot of rose-bushes and other hardy Southern flowers. Seated on the veranda, and peeping out between the vines, one might well see Br'er Rabbit limping cautiously from behind a clump of bushes and sniffin' the air. In a near-by pasture 'Ole Sis Cow' stands in the shade chewing her cud and switching the flies with her tail, and in a tall poplar that stands sentinel at the door the mocking-bird sings day and night."



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AT THE SIGN OF THE WREN'S NEST.

The site of Uncle Remus's former home is known as "Snap Bean Farm." "Who but Joel Chandler Harris, with his love for the simple and the unostentatious, would have thought of this wholesome, intimate title for the few acres that surround the low wide-verandaed cottage?"

Many tales are told of Mr. Harris' simplicity, kindliness, sweetness of disposition, his whimsical humor, his love of children, and of all things outdoors, and his instinctive affection for the old-time darky. He could not be induced to make a public speech, and was no subject for hero-worship, but was a delightful companion for those who could speak his language:

"'How is ole Sis Cow?' said Andrew Carnegie, when he was introduced to Harris in the course of a visit to Atlanta. 'Po'ly,' responded Uncle Remus, and the two were friends at once."

By no means a handsome man, we are told that Mr. Harris was rather proud of an "aggressive" homeliness. "His face was freckled, his hair red and rebellious, and his head, tho finely shaped, ducked between shoulders that were slightly rounded. He was as shy as the wild creatures of which he wrote." At one time he broke up the plans for a dinner in his honor by fleeing incontinently when he learned that he was expected to make a speech.

And yet, while "as dumb as old Br'er Terrapin" with the important members of society, with the lowly and especially with the youngsters he was charmingly at ease. Thus it is but natural that, tho he has won the hearts of millions in many lands,

"Especially was he loved by the children. The child who has not heard the tale of 'Br'er Rabbit and the Tar Baby' or the story of 'How Br'er Bear Lost His Tail,' has indeed missed a part of the heritage of childhood. For him, the animals have no meaning. If his childish imagination has not been stimulated by Uncle Remus' stories of the wild folk of field and forest, he will have little understanding or sympathy for the four-footed tribes. . . . So long as there are little children to hear of Br'er Rabbit, so long will Uncle Remus be remembered and loved.

"And many a moon
Will wax and wane
Before we see
His like again.

"The rabbit will hide
As he always hid,
And the fox will do
As he always did;

"But who will tell us
What they say
Since Uncle Remus
Has passed away?"

October 3 will be "Uncle Remus Day" in Atlanta, and Colonel Roosevelt, as an intimate friend of Mr. Harris, will be the principal speaker at the exercises in the Auditorium Armory. Gifford Pinchot is also to take part in the celebration.

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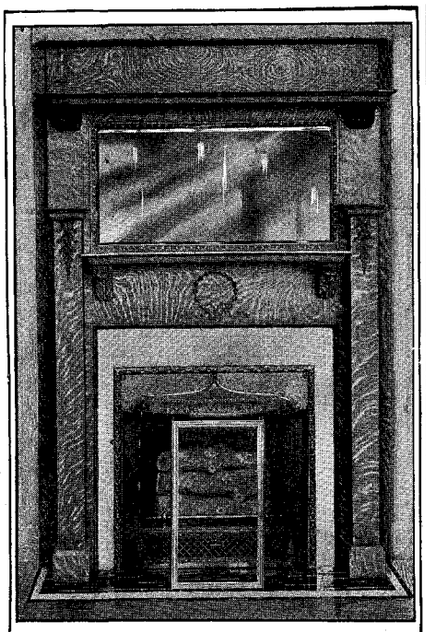

The Room's Chief Feature

The MANTEL should be of the same wood as the doors and trim in order that there may be complete harmony. There's no material so beautiful as hardwood.

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are made in every popular hardwood; in every architectural style and at prices to suit all pocket books. We show above an oak mantel of refined and graceful design, particularly adapted to a dining room. You will find many other attractive mantels illustrated in our booklet

Why Wood Mantels?

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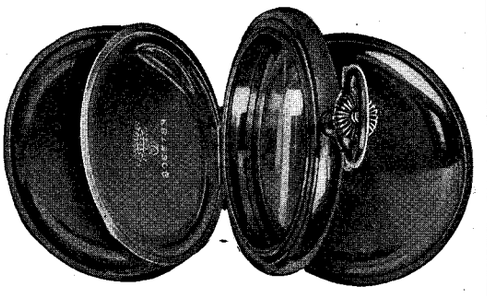

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When men and women buy watches they think of the movement—the "works" as they call it—but rarely of the watch *case*.

Your jeweler buys watch cases and movements separately and combines them to make a complete watch.

You are particular about the "works" of your watch—you know the maker's name; do you know the name of your watch case? There is room there for adulteration—for low standards—for the cheapening process that creeps in wherever folks pay for *anything* without *knowing* about it.

The trade marks illustrated on this page are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years. They mean absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, in construction of a watch case.

The Keystone Company was the first to guarantee the wear of gold-filled cases—nowadays the words "guaranteed for 20 years" have become so common that you may find them stamped on a brass case washed with gold. The only real guarantee is the integrity of the maker—the name behind the case.

The marks illustrated on this page are your safeguard; be sure to find them - they are not hard to remember—Keystone for solid gold—Jas. Boss or Crescent for gold filled. Every good jeweler in this country knows the marks and carries the cases. They are made for ladies' or men's watches—plain, engine turned, engraved or enameled—all sizes, all patterns.

The Keystone Watch Case Co.
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Sanitol Tooth Powder leaves a cool, fresh feeling in the mouth. Besides being pleasant to use, Sanitol cleans, whitens and preserves the teeth, keeps the gums healthy and the mouth sweet and wholesome.

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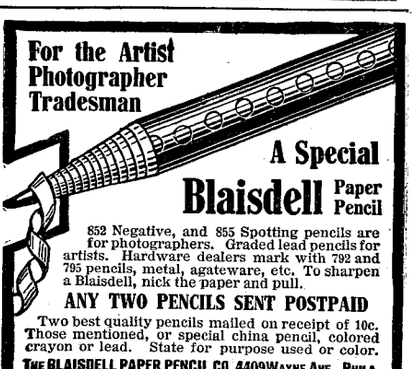

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CURRENT POETRY

"Young men . . . went in and out
With a far look in their eternal eyes."

A FEW contributions of the rising school of American poets have been gathered together and are now issued in attractive book form under the title of "The Younger Choir" (Moods Publishing Company). Edwin Markham has written the brief introduction in a full, free, rich style, and with the flexible ease of a hand practised in poetry.

Diversity of interest and taste is the most noticeable feature of the volume. The feet of these young authors are set in different paths. It would seem as tho the great highway trodden by the masters had been lost and our poets had scattered far and wide in their search for it.

It is too early to prophesy concerning this new generation. Their poems do not yet show the stamp of the eagle's talons nor have they the breadth of the eagle's wing. But the younger choir have written with earnestness and with talent, and the wind of the future is in their faces.

"Saturday Night" has been reprinted so often that we hesitate to give it again. We do not believe that James Oppenheim has yet written great poetry—but we do feel as tho he will—possibly when his theories hang more loosely about him.

Saturday Night

BY JAMES OPPENHEIM

The lights of Saturday night beat golden, golden
over the pillared street;
The long plate glass of a Dream-World olden is as
the footlights shining sweet.
Street lamp—flambeau—glamour of trolley—
comet-trail of the trains above,
Splash where the jostling crowds are jolly with
echoing laughter and human love.

This is the City of the Enchanted, and these are
her Enchanted People;
Far and far is Daylight, haunted with whistle of
mill and bell of Steeple.
The Eastern tenements loose the women, the West-
ern flats release the wives
To touch, where all the ways are common, a glory
to their sweated lives.

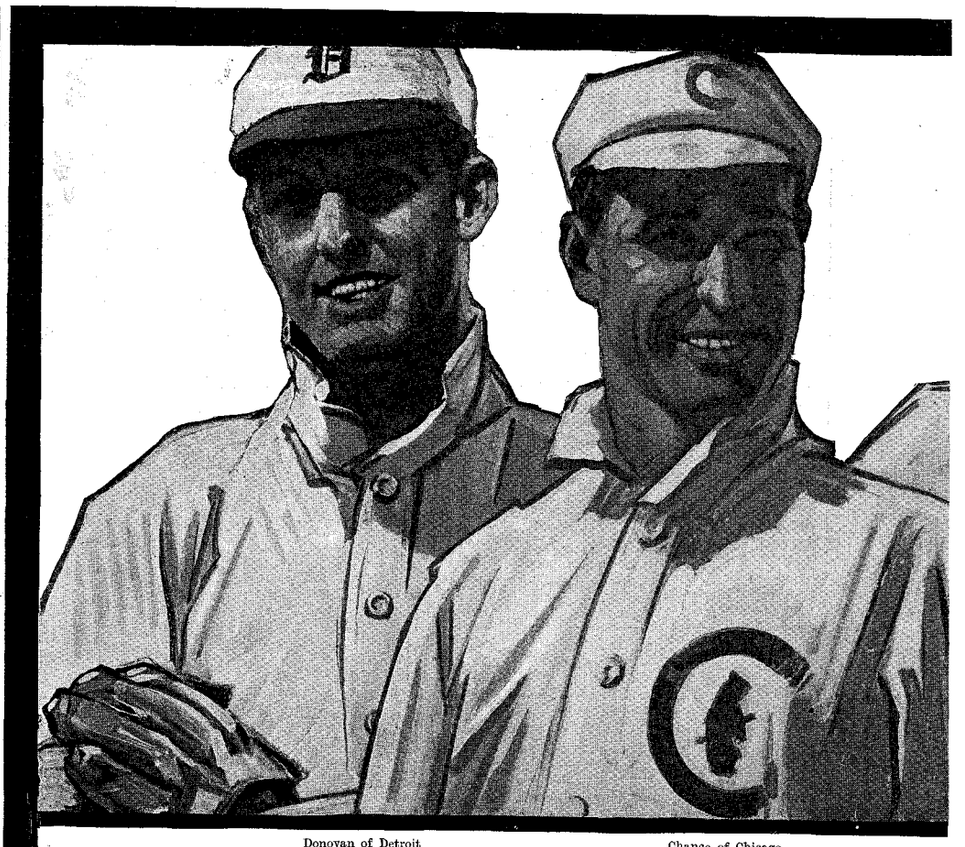
The leather of shoes in the brilliant casement sheds
a luster over the heart;
The high-heaped fruit in the flaring basement glows
with the tints of Turner's art.
Darwin's dream and the eye of Spencer saw not
such a gloried race
As here, in copper light intenser than desert sun,
glides face by face.

This drab washwoman dazed and breathless, ray-
chiseled in the golden stream,
Is a magic statue standing deathless—her tub and
soap-suds touched with the Dream.
Yea, in this people, glamour-sunnied, democracy
wins heaven again.
Here the unlearned and the unmoneyed laugh in
the lights of Lover's Lane!

O Dream-World lights that lift through the ether
millions of miles to the Milky Way!
To-night Earth rolls through a golden weather that
lights the Pleiades where they play!

Yet . . . God? Does he lead these sons and daugh-
ters? Yea, do they feel, with a passion that
stills,
God on the face of the moving waters, God in the
quiet of the hills?

Relieves Headache
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves headache and nervousness caused by impaired digestion, wakefulness or overwork.



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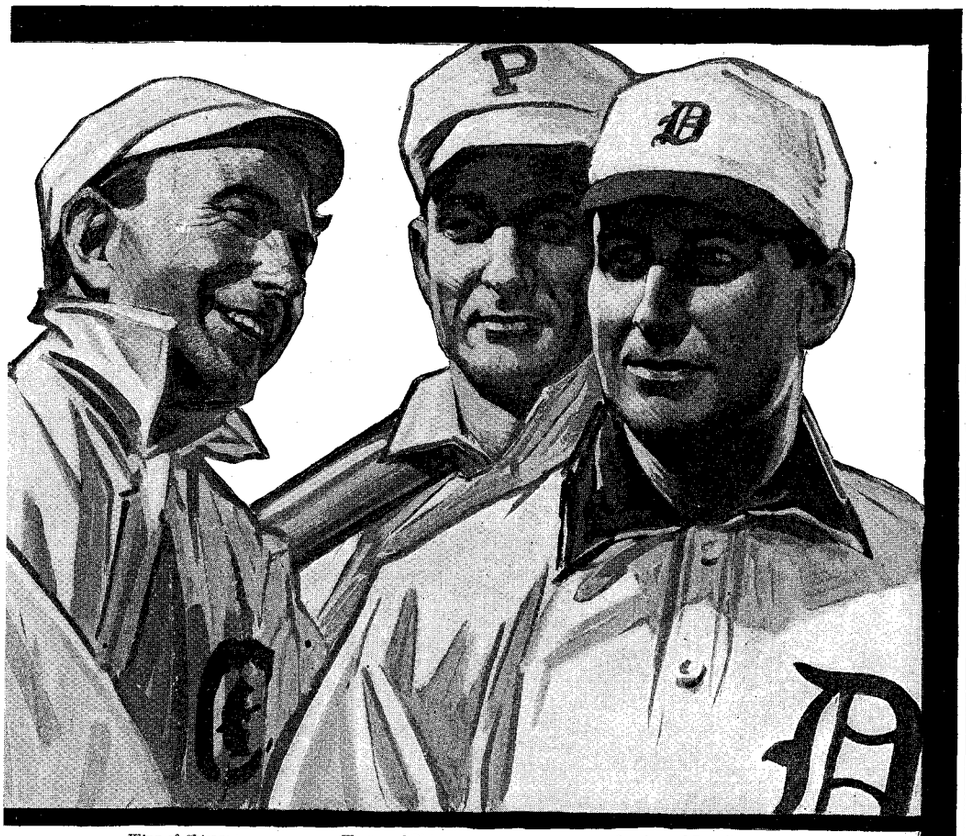

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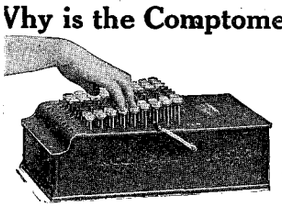

Because it is the only machine which has proven commercially successful on all adding, multiplying, dividing and subtracting—a complete and most wonderful range of usefulness.

Because it is entirely key-operated. Speed unlimited, like a typewriter. A key-touch of only a few ounces, which makes it more than twice as rapid as any lever-operated machine. (Pulling a lever is a waste of time and labor.)

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Yet . . . what if the million-mantled mountains,
and what if the million-moving sea
Are here alone in façades and fountains—our deep
stone-world of humanity—
We builders of cities and civilizations, walled away
from the sea and the sod,
Must reach, dream-led, for our revelations through
one another—as far as God.

Through one another—through one another—no
more the gleam on sea or land,
But so close that we see the Brother—and understand—and understand,
Till, drawn in swept crowd closer, closer, we see the
gleam in the human clod,
And clerk and foreman, pedler and grocer, are in
our family of God.

"The Cry of the Uncreated" is a little out of the beaten path and so proves interesting.

The Cry of the Uncreated

BY ARTHUR GOODENOUGH

In the din and dust of the street,
In the tumult which never dies,
From the gray dust under my feet,
I heard a voice arise:

"Forbear, O God!" it said,
"To give us a name and shape!
From hunger, and doubt, and dread,
Let us, we pray, escape."

"We are quiet here in the earth,
And quiet let us be;
Nor beckon and call us forth,
To wrestle with destiny!"

"Why should we join in the chase
Of the fantom men call Life?
We are better out of the race,
With its doubts, its sins and strife."

"Over us fall the feet
Of the ever-hastening throng;
But we know not hurry nor heat,
Nor the burden of human wrong."

"In the world is scath and scar;
Malice, and lust, and hate;
Let us remain as we are—
Strangers to Time and Fate!"

"They are none too few, to-day—
The beggars who borrow breath—
From Time with his visage gray,
And yield it to waiting Death!

"Let us in quiet be
And let us in silence be,
Till the stars go out of the sky,
And the salt withdraws from the sea."

But the Lord stooped down to the earth,
From his chariot formed of flame,
And he beckoned and called them forth
And gave them a place and a name.

He gave them a name and a shape,
He put into each a Soul;
And that none should seek to escape,
He traced their names on Scroll!

They shuddered as one who dies,
They wearied from skin to core;
But they bred as the summer flies,
And the many brought forth more!

Like the toiling ant which delves,
Like the buzzing bees in the hive,—
They took no care for themselves,
Yet something kept them alive.

Till they ceased at last to lament,
For the old oblivion theirs,
And a hope for a life to come,
Entered even their prayers!

You may call this fable or truth,
You shall ask in vain for a sign,
For this was a different folk
From either your race—or mine!

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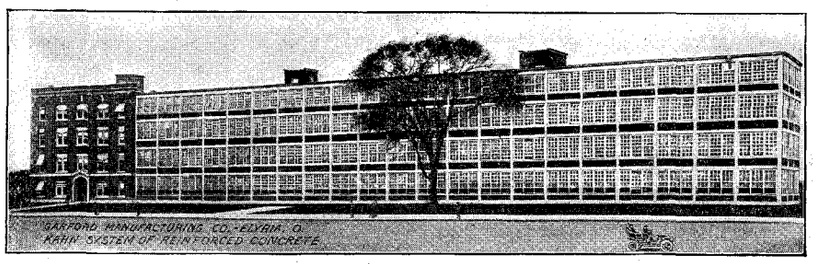

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By ROYAL HILL

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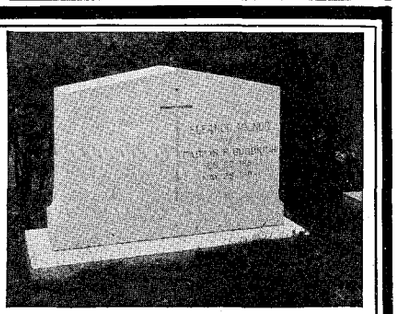

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MR. ROOSEVELT AS A BRITISH "PRETENDER"

TO those who have been suspicious of Mr. Roosevelt's policy of "imperialism," a letter from "C. H. B." in the New York *Sun*, entitled "Colonel Roosevelt's Purple Ancestry," may offer some enlightenment. According to the writer, George V. of England and the Colonel had a common ancestor a score of generations back. This ancestor was no less a person than Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. The royal lineage is outlined as follows:

Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.	Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.
Robert II., King of Scotland.	Robert II., King of Scotland.
Robert III., King of Scotland.	Robert III., King of Scotland.
James I., King of Scotland.	Elizabeth, *m.* James, Lord Douglas.
James II., King of Scotland.	James, Lord Douglas of Dalkeith.
James III., King of Scotland.	Sir John Douglas, Knt., second son.
James IV., King of Scotland.	David Douglas, laird of Tiliwhilly.
James V., King of Scotland.	James Douglas, laird of Tiliwhilly.
Mary, Queen of Scotland.	Arthur Douglas, laird of Tiliwhilly.
James I., King of England.	John Douglas, laird of Tiliwhilly.
Elizabeth, *m.* Fred. of Bohemia.	John Douglas, laird of Tiliwhilly.
Sophia, *m.* Ernest of Hanover.	James Douglas, laird of Tiliwhilly.
George I., King of England.	John Douglas, laird of Tiliwhilly.
George II., King of England.	John Douglas, laird of Tiliwhilly.
Frederic, Prince of Wales.	Eupheme, *m.* Charles Irvine, of Cult.
George III., King of England.	John Irvine, M.D., *d.* Savannah, Ga.
Edward, Duke of York.	Anne, *m.* James Bulloch, of Georgia.
Victoria, Queen of England.	James Stephens Bulloch, of Georgia.
Edward VII., King of England.	Martha, *m.* Theodore Roosevelt, of N. Y.
George V., King of England.	Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

Mr. Roosevelt, furthermore, is not merely to be left with regal connections in England and Scotland. European royalty in general is related to him, we are told.

The ramifications of his pedigree show him descended from kings and emperors of the Germans, from the sovereign counts of Ringleheim, Oldenberg, Frioul, Bavaria, Schwabia, Altorf, Sundgaw, Worms, Saxony, Bohemia, Luxemburg, Gelders, Limbourg, Zeringen, Rhingaw, and other olden-time great German houses. No matter which nation of civilization he honored with a visit he was a relative of its most precious families; in France, of the Counts of Anjou, Artois, Valois, Burgundy, Provence, Navarre, Aquitaine, Vermandois, Troyes, Blois, Champagne, Chartres, Brie, Tours, etc.; in Sweden, of the Järls of Upland, Vermeland, Solver, Möre, etc.; in Denmark, to its ancient kings; in Italy, to the ancient royal house of Naples, to the Doges of Venice, the Orseolo; to the Dukes of Poland, Salicia, Counts of Pottenstein, Schweinfurt, Carinthie, Franconia, Olmutz, Pomerania, Zerengen, Westphalia, Walchigise, Pouille, Thoulouse, Spolette, etc. All these have contributed toward the being of our Theodore Roosevelt.

It is humorously suggested that Colonel Roosevelt might have been considered as a potential pretender to the English throne and that for that reason he was placed in "the eighth carriage back." Moreover the Colo-

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nel's admiration for one Oliver Cromwell, to whom he is related by intermarriage, is well known.

The question is raised by another correspondent as to how much royal blood is required to make a qualified pretender. Ingenious statisticians find that on the basis of this genealogy Colonel Roosevelt's portion is microscopical—one drop, perhaps.

Inherited characteristics, however, do not necessarily depend on the proportions of the purple fluid. In this case, heredity may account for more than imperialism.

Going a little out of the way in the Colonel's genealogy, it may be seen that he is a "Guelph," just as George V. is, by descent. To his Guelph strain is attributed the Colonel's admiration for large families; for, it may be recalled, that when Isenbert, feudal lord of Altorf, Suabia, married Lady Ermentrudis, daughter of that Childebrand, Duke of Schwabia, A. D. 760, and King of Lombardy, 769–774, and that when, in due time, she gave him the surprize of his life, for "history" tells us that she had twelve sons at one birth, to this litter Lord Isenbert gave the name welphe, or guelph. One of these sons became Guelph I., Count of Altorf and Bavaria, and was the founder of the celebrated family, of which Theodore Roosevelt and King George V. of England are the present-day distinguished members.

A ROYAL FIREMAN

A NEW light on royal activities is afforded by an item in *Le Gaulois* (Paris), which reminds us that the late King Edward at one time served with the firemen of London.

Edward VII., at the time when he was the Prince of Wales, was a close friend of the Duke of Sutherland, who was so greatly interested in everything that pertained to the

CHANGE

Quit Coffee and Got Well.

A woman's coffee experience is interesting. For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excruciating pain and heart palpitation and all the time I was so nervous and restless.

"From childhood up I had been a coffee and tea drinker and for the past 20 years I have been trying different physicians but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been cured by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health I decided to try Postum in place of coffee.

"I made the change from coffee to Postum and such a change there is in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coffee. My health now is wonderfully good.

"As soon as I made the shift from coffee to Postum I got better and now all of my troubles are gone. I am fleshy, my food assimilates, the pressure in the chest and palpitation are all gone, my bowels are regular, have no more stomach trouble and my headaches are gone. Remember I did not use medicines at all—just left off coffee and drank Postum steadily."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

So—

whether you buy Uneeda Biscuit at your own grocer's or at an unknown shop a thousand miles away—you *know* the contents of the package are just as they left the oven—fresh, crisp, untainted, unsullied.

You *always* know

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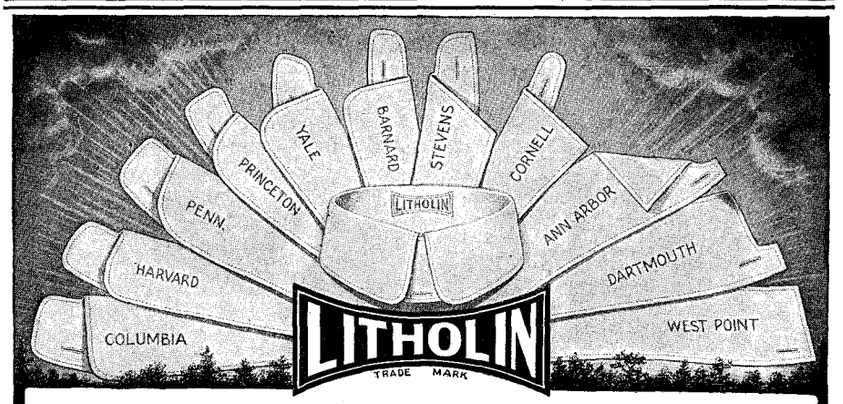

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At best the ordinary linen collar only looks well up to the third or fourth laundering. Then it goes "the way of all linen" that is sent to the average laundry. Saw-like edges, frayed buttonholes, general shapelessness result. Avoid the laundry and you avoid linen-loss. With **LITHOLIN Collars and Cuffs,** waterproofed, laundry treatment is defied. **LITHOLIN Collars** will not wilt, sag, fray or tear. When soiled a damp cloth cleans them in a minute. The turn-downs have a "slip easy" space for the tie.

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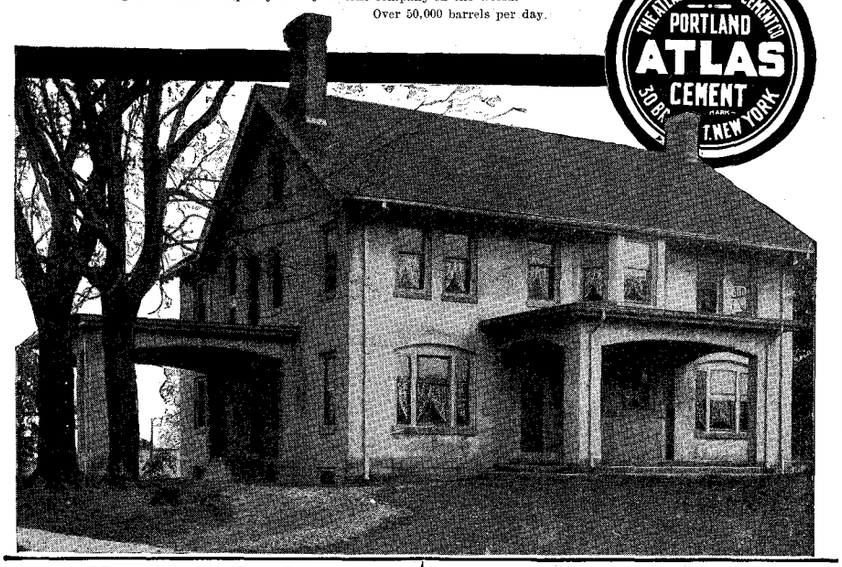

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Fire Department of the English capital that he had constructed for his own use a fire-engine of the most recent type, and he had his domestic servants so trained that on occasion they could serve as firemen.

The Duke of Sutherland had made an arrangement with Sir Massey Shaw, who was in command of the London Fire Department from 1861 to 1891, to have his luxurious palace, Stafford House, connected by an electric bell with the central office of the Fire Department in London. Every time a great fire broke out in the capital, the Duke was immediately notified and steam was got up in the fire-engine. He sent a message to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, and as he went by he picked up his future sovereign and carried him to the scene of the fire.

When they arrived at the place where the fire was raging, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland never failed to put themselves under the orders of Sir Massey Shaw and carried out his orders like common firemen.

It was thus that the late King, from 1864 to 1876, took a share in putting out hundreds of fires and saving numerous lives of his future subjects.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HUMAN SACRIFICE TO PROPITIATE HALLEY'S COMET

HINDU astrologers have laid the death of King Edward VII., the unusually high temperature, and so many other crimes to Halley's comet, that an Indian ascetic now is seriously offering his life as a sacrifice to expiate the sins of the long-tailed celestial wanderer. The incident occurred in Calcutta, and is commented on as follows in *The Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore):

One of the strangest petitions ever received by a Police Magistrate was handed up to Mr. Swinhoe to-day. A young Bengali, drest in orthodox style, with heavy caste marks on his forehead, entered the witness-box during the hearing of applications, and handed the Magistrate a stamped paper. It ran thus:

"Sir:—I beg to state the following few lines for your Lordship's information, and trust you will be pleased to grant an order to have my wretched life sacrificed before our Goddess Kali Matta for the benefit of the Government, and also for the people of Hindustan. I understand that the comet which is appearing every night in the heavens

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is a very bad sign for the human bodies of the world. Under the circumstances I hope you will kindly take the matter into consideration and justice. I am in all respects prepared to satisfy you with the answers of any questions regarding this matter, whatever your worship will be pleased to ask my intention for being the victim. Apologizing for the intrusion, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"PRANI NATH SADHU."

His worship refused to comply with this request. The Sadhu (ascetic) was, however, told to go home and pray to avert the evil influences, as that might be more efficacious than immolating himself for his country and the people, which act, moreover, was forbidden in this year of grace and could not on any account be revived.

However, there is a grain of comfort for those who see in Halley's comet a portent of evil, for one astute Hindu calculates that in a few thousand years the comet will attain *Nirvana* and will, therefore, return no more to cast its unwelcome shadow over the earth. Says a writer in *The Modern Review* (Calcutta):

Taking for granted that Halley's comet is the same celestial body which has been known since 467 B.C., and from the fact that it was seen in the years 1682, 1759, and 1835 respectively, one is led to infer that the revolution is not made in every 75 years, but that every time the period has been reduced by a year, *viz.*, 77, 76 and 75 years, as can easily be ascertained from the dates noted above. If this hypothesis be true, the comet must have visited the earth twenty-eight times since its first appearance found on record. It might have then taken 101 years to make the revolution following 466 B.C., and, supposing that the decrease of one year was uniform, the other visitations seem to have been made in the years 365, 265, 166, 68 B.C., and in A.D. 29, 125, 220, 314, 407, 499, 590, 680, 769, 857, 944, 1030, 1114, 1199, 1282, 1364, 1445, 1525, 1604, 1682, 1759, 1835, 1910, and the next revolution may be completed in 1983–84, in 74 years. It is for astronomers to calculate whether the comet's motion is accelerating or its orbit narrowing, and it is gradually approaching the sun. In the latter case, is it wrong to conclude that this heavenly sojourner will attain *Nirvana* on being nearer to the Sun-god in the course of a few more rounds of its pilgrimage?

Persistence Personified.—An American journalist tells an amusing story of an interview with Mr. Winston Churchill when he was at the Board of Trade. "He gave me an example of our perseverance," the journalist writes admiringly. "No less than forty-seven American correspondents called on him at the Board of Trade offices in one week for an interview on the American tariff, and, as none of them had sufficiently good credentials, he refused to see them. Finally a correspondent came with a letter from Mr. Lloyd-George, and him Mr. Churchill saw gladly. 'Do you know,' he said to the young man, 'that I have refused to see forty-seven of your compatriots on this very subject?' 'I ought to know it,' the correspondent answered, 'for I'm the whole forty-seven.'"—*London Daily News.*

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—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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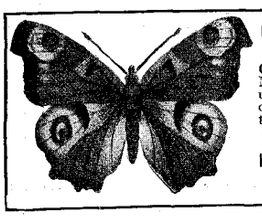

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Habit Acquired in the Sick-Room.—The late Justice Brewer was presiding, years ago, over a civil case in which one of the important witnesses was a horse-doctor named Williams. The doctor was a small man with a weak little voice, and the counsel on both sides, as well as the Court and jury, had great difficulty in hearing his testimony.

During cross-examination the counsel for the plaintiff became exasperated and began to prod and harry the little man.

"Dr. Williams," he shouted, "if we are ever going to get anywhere with this case you must speak up so the Court will hear you. Speak up loud and strong, sir!"

The small-sized veterinary tried, but it was evidently no use. Whether from embarrassment or inability the sound would not come.

"Well, your Honor—" began the counsel indignantly, when Judge Brewer stopt him with a gesture. Leaning over the bench, he said, in his kindly tone:

"Mr. Attorney, you must be patient with the doctor. He can not help it. Years spent in the sick-room have apparently made speaking low a second nature with him."—*The Green Bag.*

It Always Beats.—The minister was addressing the Sunday-school. "Children, I want to talk to you for a few moments about one of the most wonderful, one of the most important organs in the whole world," he said. "What is it that throbs away, beats away, never stopping, never ceasing, whether you wake or sleep, night or day, week in and week out, month in and month out, year in and year out, without any volition on your part, hidden away in the depths, as it were, unseen by you, throbbing, throbbing, throbbing rhythmically all your life long?" During this pause for oratorical effect a small voice was heard: "I know. It's the gas-meter."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Loquacious luminary loving limelight.
Terrible tribune triumphantly trumpeting.
—*Life.*

A Quotation from Job.—At a prayer-meeting, held in the backwoods of Rhode Island, testimonies were requested, and a very old woman tottered to her feet.

"I want ter tell this blest company," her voice quavered, "that I have rheumatiz in my back, and rheumatiz in my shoulders, and rheumatiz in my legs, and rheumatiz in my arms, but I hev been upheld and comforted by the beautiful Bible verse, 'Grin and bear it.'"—*Lippincott's.*

Tag!—OUTPOST SENTRY AND ENEMY'S SCOUT (simultaneously)—"Halt! Hands up!"
SENTRY—"'Ere! I said it first!"—*Punch.*

Evangeline à la Collier's.—"This is the forest's prime-evil: Ballinger."—*Life.*

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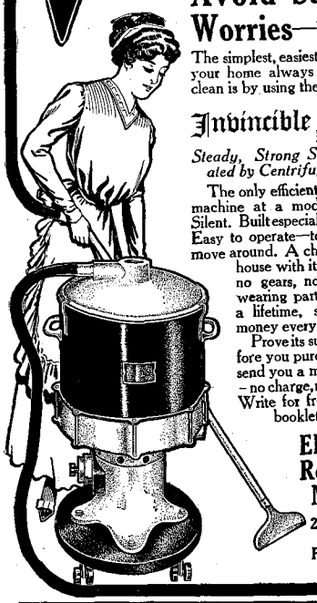

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In the Rough.—CADDIE (to Jones, who has missed his ball six times consecutively)—"Try it with the bag, sir."—*Boston Transcript.*

Local Enterprise.—TOURIST—"Why do you call this a volcano? I don't believe it has had an eruption for a thousand years!"

GUIDE—"Well, the hotel managers in this region club together and keep a fire going in it every year, during the season."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 8.—Baroness Delaroche falls in a Voisin aeroplane at Reims and is severely injured.

July 9.—The following world's records are made with monoplanes in the aviation meet at Reims: Labouchère flies 211 miles in 4 hours and 37 minutes without a stop; Morane covers 5 kilometers (3.1 miles) in 2 minutes and 56 seconds and 10 kilometers in 5 minutes and 47 seconds; Olieslagers reduces the 100-kilometer record to 1 hour and 8 minutes; Aubrun carries a passenger 135 kilometers (84 miles) in 2 hours and 9 minutes; and Mamet carries 2 passengers 92.75 kilometers (57.6 miles) at an altitude of 50 meters.

July 10.—At Reims, Olieslagers flies 393 kilometers in 5 hours and 3 minutes, and Morane covers 5 kilometers at the rate of 68.42 miles an hour.

July 11.—Johann G. Galle, the German astronomer, who first observed the planet Neptune, dies at Potsdam.

July 12.—The Hon. Charles S. Rolls, the English aviator who crossed the Channel, is killed by a fall of 100 feet in his biplane at Bournemouth, England.

The Fourth International Conference of American Republics is formally opened at Buenos Aires.

July 13.—Oscar Erbsloeh, the German aeronaut, and four companions are instantly killed by the fall of their dirigible balloon in Rhenish Prussia.

Domestic

July 8.—Congressman Walter P. Brownlow dies at his home in Johnson City, Tennessee.

A mob at Newark, Ohio, break into the jail and lynch Carl Etherington, an Antisaloon-League detective, who had shot William Howard, a restaurant-keeper and former Chief of Police, in a raid.

July 9.—Senator Bristow, in a speech at Winfield, Kansas, declares that the country is shackled in financial slavery and urges Republicans to fight against "corporate greed and selfishness."

Walter Brookins breaks the world's record for height in aviation, reaching an elevation of 6,175 feet at Atlantic City.

July 11.—During maneuvers off Provincetown, Massachusetts, the gunboat Castine is rammed by the submarine Bonita and has to be beached.

Governor Harmon, of Ohio, suspends Mayor Atherton, of Newark, pending an investigation of the recent lynching.

Many heat prostrations and deaths are reported in New York and other cities.

Rear Admiral Capps offers his resignation, to take effect October 1, as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy.

July 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decides not to suspend the proposed increases in commutation rates near New York City and to suspend freight-rate increases on Eastern and Western railroads pending an inquiry.

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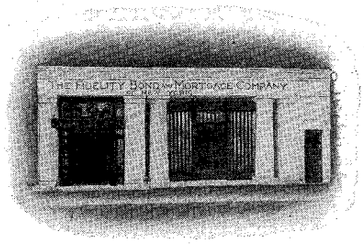

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE BOND MARKET

WITH the turn of the half year and its large disbursements in interest and dividends, investments in bonds during the first ten days of July had been moderate. Once more attacks on automobiles were revived. Not only do people spend for cars idle money which might otherwise go into bonds, but they are said to be frequently taking money out of bonds in order to buy cars. Bond salesmen who are in close touch with this form of extravagance because they are on the hunt for unspent capital report that once they find the capital, they not infrequently see it, as a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says, suddenly whisked away and invested in a fragile automobile instead. Instances are cited in some variety. One bond man is quoted as saying:

"It's getting worse all the time. I was in Newark yesterday, and the cashier of a bank, to whom I have sold a lot of stuff in the past, just laughed at me. 'Bonds?' said he. 'What have we to do with bonds? See that man just gone out? Well, he borrowed money on his life-insurance policy and is going around the corner to buy a car.'"

Norman W. Harris, of New York and Chicago, discussing in *The Rand-McNally Bankers' Monthly* the small demand for bonds, declared, as to the present market, that "the very large aggregate amount of bonds put on the New York market during the past year has practically absorbed the funds held for the purpose of purchasing bonds by the various institutions usually active in that direction." To some extent this condition has "forced bankers to seek foreign markets and accept very low prices."

He says, further, that the present financial situation, considered in its general aspects, has for its prime cause the plain fact that "a large class of the American people have run wild in useless extravagance." Not only does this extravagance run to motor-cars, but to many other things, and it prevails among all classes. The result is that our indulgence in luxuries "has made the cost of the production of materials which enter into the necessities of life in many cases too high for export trade." Even the farmer, who formerly was the economical and saving factor in our population, "has become extravagant." He is to-day mortgaging land which only a few years ago he freed from mortgage and is putting the money thus raised into new lands at high prices, or into extravagant expenditures. The time is coming when our people should call a halt; otherwise they may soon be forced to do so.

Mr. Harris believes it to be a public duty to give warning. Prudence and thrift are still needed. A continuance of the present extravagance is sure to bring about a forced reaction. He sees some indications in that direction already. What is needed is "plain common-sense economy." Our extravagance extends not only to individuals, but to many large cities and corporations. Municipal bonds are selling "at about the low panic price of three years ago." Important cities have difficulty in selling bonds. In Mr. Harris' judgment now is the time to buy bonds, because they are so cheap. Eventually they must command higher prices.

FAILURES FOR SIX MONTHS

Bradstreet's prints returns of failures for the six months ending June 30. As regards the number improvement is shown when compared with the corresponding period in 1908 and 1909. At the same time the number is larger than for any corresponding period during the ten years from 1898 to 1908. In point of liabilities, the aggregate for this year was larger than for the same period last year, altho it was only about half the aggregate for 1908. The total number was 5,905, a decrease of three per cent. from last year and of twenty-one per cent. from 1908; but, compared with 1907, there was an increase of twenty-three per cent. The total for the six months this year was $9,728,000, an increase of 13.8 per cent. over last year and a decrease of forty-seven per cent. from 1908. Compared with 1907, there was an increase of twenty per cent. Following is a table showing the number of failures, assets, and liabilities, for the period of ten years past:

	No. failures.	Estimated assets.	Total liabilities.	P. C. of assets to liab.
1910	5,905	$43,912,982	$91,728,602	47.8
1909	6,149	39,063,998	80,561,976	48.4
1908	7,562	103,302,640	178,782,769	57.7
1907	4,791	41,993,823	76,546,299	54.8
1906	4,873	29,637,133	59,081,289	49.1
1905	5,241	33,224,858	62,686,427	53.0
1904	5,338	45,878,407	83,235,171	55.1
1903	4,790	29,629,703	60,251,563	49.0
1902	5,262	27,018,862	56,927,688	47.4
1901	5,465	32,435,338	66,138,362	49.0
1900	4,880	27,475,514	60,064,208	45.7

"BACK TO THE FARM"

William C. Brown, President of the New York Central, is an advocate of better farming methods as a remedy for the high cost of the necessities of life. He recently contributed to *The Independent* an article on this subject. There is no mystery to him as to the cause of high prices. "We must get more out of the land," he says. We have been failing in our agriculture and this is our own fault. Our soil is as fertile and our climate as favorable as in any country in the world, yet our average yield of wheat is only 14 bushels to the acre, whereas in England the average is 32, in Germany 28, in Holland 34, in France 20. Other crops tell the same story—oats 23 bushels per acre here, 42 in England, 46 in Germany, 53 in Holland. And so of potatoes, 85 bushels here, while Germany, Belgium, and Great Britain produce in the neighborhood of 250 bushels. Germany, "with an arable area no greater than some of our large States," produces about 2,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes each year, while the aggregate crop in this country is barely 275,000,000 bushels, and last year we had to import potatoes. It is only a few years since we were boasting ourselves to be "the granary of the world," but this eminence is fast disappearing. He says further:

"The tremendous falling off in exports of grain and its products suggests the possibility that the grain may have been fed to stock and exported in the shape of beef and pork, but the falling off in the exports of these commodities for the period named is fully as startling as in grain. I have noted with regret expressions of satisfaction and self-congratulation upon the part of the press over the fact that the aggregate value of farm products has increased from $4,417,000,000 in 1898 to

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$8,760,000,000 in 1900, unmindful of the disturbing fact that this increase in value is the result almost entirely of increased acreage and a startling increase of price per bushel, and not the result of an increased yield per acre.

New York State forty years ago was among the great agricultural States of this country; to-day the State of Maine raises more cereals per acre than New York does, while her potato crop averages 225 bushels per acre, as against 82 bushels per acre in New York. The fault lies in farming methods. Mr. Brown says a friend of his some years ago bought a tract of 5,000 acres in New York State. He raised 200 acres of grain, which yielded 50 bushels of shelled corn per acre, while his potatoes averaged 350 bushels to the acre; his hay 4 tons; his beets 35 tons. These results were not produced by intensive farming but by intelligent farming. The land lies in the extreme northern part of the State, only twelve miles south of Canada.

The remedy for our condition lies with ourselves. In order to reduce the price of food we must make food more plentiful, and to make it more plentiful we must cultivate the land better. With intelligent farming, land in this State ought not to be worth less than $100 an acre; as a matter of fact, there are now in this State 63,432 acres of farm lands with improvements on them which can be bought at $17.07 per acre, and nearly 100,000 acres valued at $25 per acre. It is not a case of abandoned farms, but of farms which have owners who do not work them anything near their capacity. Mr. Brown describes two model farms established by his railroad, one of 60 acres near Rochester, another of 113 near Syracuse:

"We do not aim to give an exhibition of fancy farming, but to show the ordinary agriculturist with the ordinary farm how to get best results with staple crops, such as corn, oats, wheat, and potatoes; also how best to drain the land.

"Out West farmers frequently have too little water; here they often have too much water. Our farms were partly swamped, and on them we are demonstrating the use of tile drains, with loose joints, placed about two and one-half feet below the surface. The loose joints allow the water from the surface to drop through into the pipes, but not to carry the soil with it.

"We have secured and used seed-potatoes from Vermont and Colorado, and will try various mixtures for discouraging bugs. We also aim to show how to get best results from an orchard.

"Our superintendent of farms is Mr. T. E. Martin, not a college man, but a shrewd, experienced, middle-aged, practical farmer, who lives in Syracuse, and from that point exercises careful supervision. In 1890 Mr. Martin had a farm on which, in the first year, he raised an average of sixty bushels of potatoes to the acre. By fertilizing, intelligent drainage, and by selection of seed he had by the year 1900 increased the potato yield up to two hundred bushels to the acre, and from 1901 to 1909 his average was two hundred and sixty-eight bushels to the acre. He made good with the other crops, too. Mr. Martin has long been a lecturer at State granges and is therefore well and favorably known to the agricultural world, so that other farmers will have no hesitation in following his lead.

"This is the first year of the demonstration farms, and, as work upon them only began in the early part of last April, there are as yet no results to report. Later on we will report broadcast, so that every farmer may see just what we accomplished—and what he may accomplish. The produce of the demonstration farms will all be sold.

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50,000 July	1, 1912	60,000 July	1, 1916	75,000 July	1, 1920
60,000 January	1, 1913	60,000 January	1, 1917	75,000 January	1, 1921
60,000 July	1, 1913	60,000 July	1, 1917	75,000 July	1, 1921
60,000 January	1, 1914	75,000 January	1, 1918	75,000 January	1, 1922
60,000 July	1, 1914	75,000 July	1, 1918	75,000 July	1, 1922
60,000 January	1, 1915	75,000 January	1, 1919	75,000 July	1, 1922

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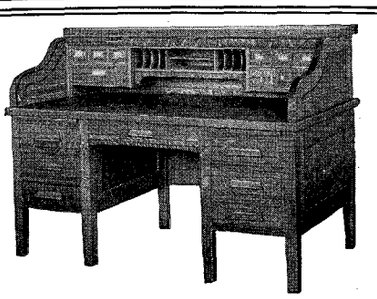

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WHAT FOREIGN SHIPS RECEIVE FROM US

Current discussion of American extravagance in high prices includes citations as to the money we pay for freight and passengers to foreign ships coming to our ports. Some are said to be as high as $500,000,000 a year. A common figure has been $200,000,000. These estimates are characterized as "gross exaggerations" by "a man of long experience in the transatlantic trade," who is quoted in a recent number of the New York *Evening Post*. He says, as to freight:

"The question at issue, is what does the United States pay to the foreign steamship companies, if it does not pay the hundreds of millions which have formed the totals of previous estimates? In the first place, it pays, and can be expected to pay, the freight charges only on its exports or its imports, not on both.

"Now, as a general proposition, the receiver of goods pays the freight charges. Most of the imports of this country are shipped f.o.b. in New York. Of the exports, perhaps twenty-five or thirty per cent. are shipped prepaid, but even in this case the ultimate cost of shipping is borne by the receiver of the goods, through price adjustments. A consideration of the statistics of imports reveals the following facts:

"Imports for last year amounted to $1,200,000,000. If, then, the estimate of the shipment cost on these imports paid to foreign lines be placed at $500,000,000, it is found to equal forty per cent. of the total imports, and if it be placed at $200,000,000, is equals sixteen per cent. Either proportion is manifestly absurd.

"The true proportion is from one-third to one per cent. on expensive and valuable goods, and not more than two and one-half per cent. on the cheapest commodities. Thus the freight on a shipment of fine silk containing one cubic meter—or two cases—a shipment, the value of which is, say, $2,000, is $7.50, or one-third of one per cent. On a shipment the quality of which is less fine and which is therefore worth, say, $1,505, the freight charge is the same, $7.50 or one-half of one per cent."

This authority then discust passenger traffic. He accepted the number of cabin passengers carried annually to Europe as 100,000 and believed 200,000 would cover the number carried in both directions, including children, for whom half fare is paid, and infants, for whom nothing is paid. The average price for passage being placed at $100, the total item could be put down as $20,000,000. In the second cabin are about 200,000 persons, of whom about 100,000 go eastward and whose total fare of $50 each would amount to $5,000,000. He obtains as a grand total for passengers and freight combined $55,000,000, and believes this to be "an estimate formed on the most liberal basis." A large part of this money, however, never goes to Europe, much of the expenditure of the great foreign ship-lines being on this side of the water.

"One great German line, for instance, keeps from 500 to 1,500 men steadily employed in Hoboken, 200 men in the New York office, and a large force in its eight other offices in the United States. The salaries of all these men must be paid here, and they live in this country and spend their money here. Rent must also be paid for all the offices, and taxes for the docks and other property. In addition, the vessels are supplied and outfitted on this side; no small item of expense, when it is remembered that it costs from $40,000 to $50,000 to supply a single large passenger-vessel in season. The same may be said of other lines. It is, therefore, plain that the statements of sums paid annually by the United States to her foreign carriers are grossly exaggerated."

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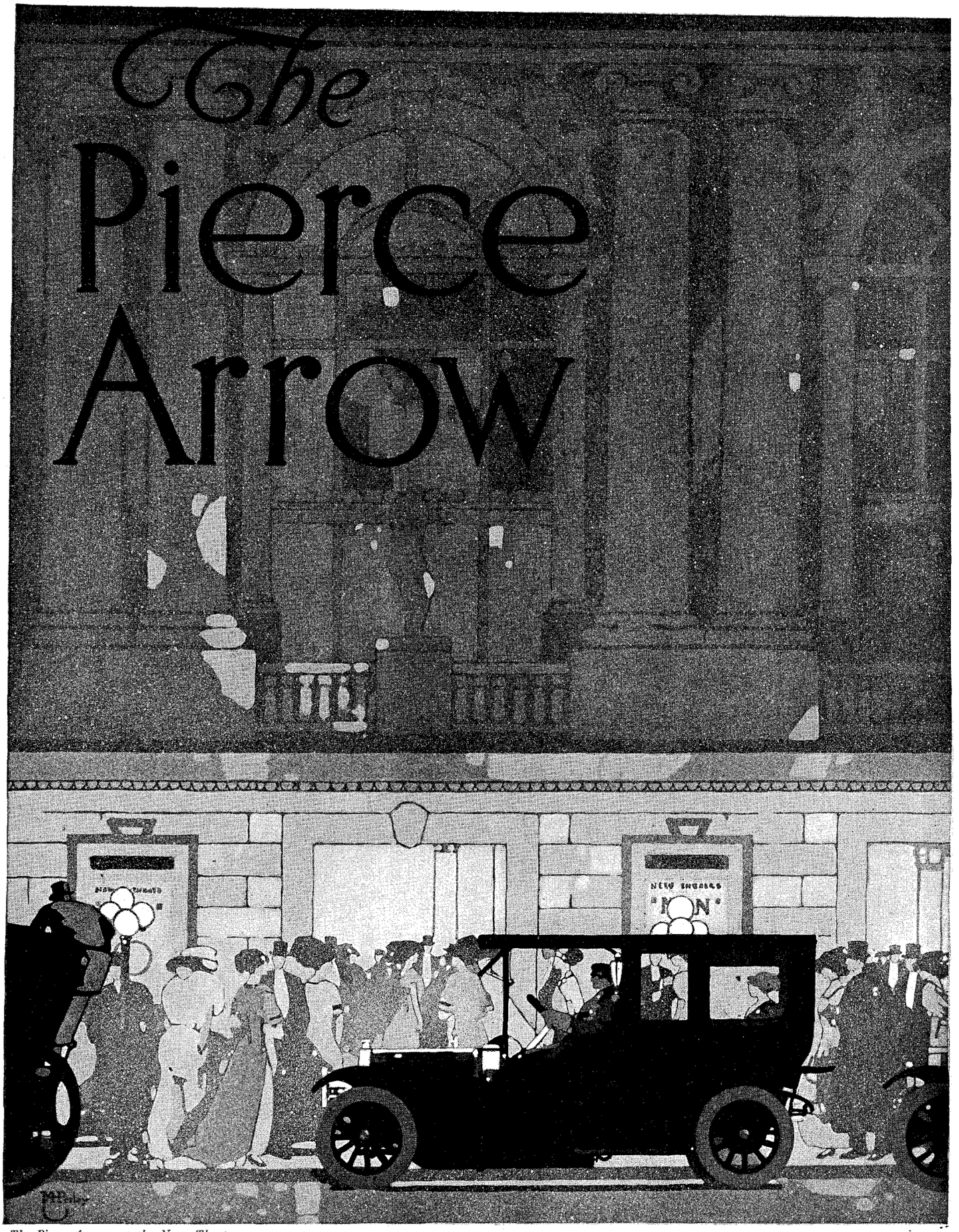

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